

## FIRE WIPED OUT THE BUILDINGS

### AT THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS LAST NIGHT

The Cause of the Conflagration Is  
a Mystery—Insurance Was  
\$12,000.

Last evening the exhibition building, together with a number of the accessory structures, were completely wiped out of existence. The main building, from the very character of it and the style of architecture, lent itself an easy prey to the flames once the fire got underway. The scene was a grand one from a spectacular standpoint, and when the fire was at its height the central part of the city was lit up as by day. The fire broke out shortly after 8 o'clock in the southwestern projection of the main building, in the section occupied at the last exhibition by David Spencer, Ltd. In a short time the fire was beyond control, fanned by a strong wind blowing from the southeast. Very soon the flames had run up the entire height of the building, and were one mass of dense, billowing fire.

Thousands of citizens made their way to the scene by tramcar, by carriages, automobiles and on foot. How the fire started is a mystery. J. Bothwell, the caretaker at the grounds, who lives in a small house near the grand stand, said he was about the grounds just before dark. He saw no one about a suspicious character. The building was all locked up, and nothing indicated that there was anything wrong. He says that about 7 o'clock he noticed the fire. Evidently Bothwell was wrong in fixing the hour at 7, as it was more likely 8 o'clock. He unlocked the front door and entered the place to find that the fire had started in the southeast section, and flames also in the central part. Bothwell thinks the fire started at the first mentioned spot and had spread to the central part by lateral remains of flames. He is not sure, however, that the order may have been reversed, and the start made in the central portion. At that time, he says, he could have put it out had he had hose to attach to the hydrant, located quite close to the front entrance. No hose, however, was kept there, and this precaution resulted in the loss of the building.

W. McIntosh, superintendent of the Old Men's Home, had also seen the flames about the same time, and at once notified the fire department of the fact. He then made as fast time as possible to the building. During the past few months Mr. McIntosh has been constructing a lair during his odd moments. He had permission to use the machinery hall, which is east of the main building, and detached from it. The lair was nearing completion, and it was with difficulty that Superintendent McIntosh was able to get it out of the building before the flames spread to it. As it was he lost some of his tools.

On receiving the alarm at the central station Chief Watson left for the scene in his buggy. He reached the scene in about fifteen minutes, but was unable to do anything when he got there. The distance was too great to hope to accomplish anything when the hose arrived.

The hose cart drawn by the greys made a fast run, but the whole place was in flames when it reached the spot. The remainder of the apparatus never got to the scene. The chemical engine from Yates street fire hall got across the culvert which spans the small stream flowing back of the Willows, on the east side of the grounds. There the wheels sunk in the mud which covered the water main leading to the grounds. The engine was completely put out of business, the wheels on one side sinking to the axle.

In the meantime the John Grant engine was being hauled to the scene by one of the big teams. The immense weight and the condition of the streets along the route made the task a severe one, and the building had fallen long before the Willows was reached. Proceeding along the same street leading to the grounds the wheels of the engine likewise got on the line of the water main laid last summer, and went down to the axle, putting it out of commission. It was not until 11 o'clock that the engines were got out and taken back to the stations.

With the main building burned to the machinery hall, the building used as a restaurant, the poultry house and adjoining structures all burned to the ground, the flames ran along the horse sheds, threatening to wipe them all out.

The auxiliary buildings the cost represents a very considerable increase over the \$25,000. The insurance was made up of \$5,000 on the main building, \$2,500 on the sheds and horse stalls, \$1,000 on the poultry house, \$500 on the machinery hall and \$500 on the office, making a total of \$12,500.

The sheds were only partially destroyed, as they were all probably the loss collectively will be about \$10,000. Mayor Morley seen this morning in regard to the fire, said he did not know whether or not there was any hose at the building. He thought the caretaker should have known, and if there was not any, he should have notified the executive. He did not know who was responsible, if there was not any there.

Speaking of the loss sustained, he thought it was probably a blessing in disguise, as now the association could put up modern buildings and so arrange them that the whole lay out of the grounds could be improved. The big building was always, he thought, a sort of a white elephant, as the cost of repairing it was so great. It cost almost as much to put up a scaffold on it as it did to do the work.

In order to discuss the situation and make arrangements for the future, the Mayor has decided to call a meeting of the Agricultural Association for Friday next. They will be able to tell just how they stand by that time, and preliminary arrangements can be made for reconstruction.

## DEVELOPMENT OF NANAIMO FISHERIES

Capitalist May Erect Herring-Curing  
Plant and Use Steam Trawlers  
in Straits.

"J. C. W. Stanley, a well known Englishman, is in Nanaimo this week on a visit. Mr. Stanley has proposed to many large industries throughout the country and is on the island looking over opportunities here," says the Nanaimo Free Press. "He is directly interested in the fishing, and it is to investigate primarily the Nanaimo fisheries that he is here."

"It is his present intention to enter the herring business here, putting up an experimental plant, to demonstrate its possibilities and then to enter into it on a large scale, using English capital. It would be the purpose of the Nanaimo plant to cure the best fish by Mr. Stanley's own processes for the markets already made, by special drying processes to extract the oil, and to utilize the meat for fish flour, the object being to put up a fish biscuit for the Japanese market and also to put up herring sardine."

"In the event of entering the business here a plant would be put up, and business conducted on the principles of the herring fisheries of England and Scotland. They would own their own boats, employing crews on the share system. They would build their boats and also use one or more steam drifters on the principle of those employed in England. These drifters are 100 feet long, 26 foot beam and 8 foot draft with powerful engines, making 12 knots an hour."

"A small net-weaving plant would also be established in connection with the fisheries. If present plans mature, Mr. Stanley hopes to start work on the local plant at a very early date. He is thoroughly enthusiastic of the possibilities of the industry here, and being a man who has handled many big things and has made a success of them would no doubt do much towards the development of the fisheries here."

"Mr. Stanley recently organized the British Canadian Wood & Pulp Company at Vancouver for the utilization of waste products."

## MICA DEALERS CLOSED DOWN.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 27.—Owing to the failure of several large houses in the United States, which formerly bought their supplies of mica from Gattineau Valley dealers, the latter in some cases have been forced to close their doors and in other cases their stocks are being sold by auction.

## PHYSICIAN COULD NOT CURE HIMSELF

Dr. J. F. Peasden Succumbs to  
Lockjaw—Begged That End Be  
Put to His Life.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 27.—Dr. J. F. Peasden, employed by the Chicago packing firm, died last night of lockjaw, resulting from a fracture of the nose which occurred a week ago.

Dr. Peasden fell down a stairway in the laboratory of the packing plant, the vein over the nose was broken and the wound became infected with tetanus germs.

On Christmas eve, the physician was suddenly stricken with lockjaw. He diagnosed his own case and with the aid of pencil and paper directed his family to send him to a hospital. He then sent for his lawyer and made his will.

## NOSSE IS NOT IN "ROYAL RAGE"

### JAPANESE CONSUL ON FRIENDLY RELATIONS

Characterized Winnipeg Dispatch as  
Fabrication—Said "An Revolt,  
But Not Good Bye"

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 27.—Before leaving last night for his native land the attention of Japanese Consul-General Nosse was called to a dispatch which appeared in the Winnipeg papers of Monday alleging that he had charged the Dominion government with a breach of faith in the immigration question and that he is in a "royal rage" with the authorities at Ottawa.

Mr. Nosse characterized the dispatch as fabrication from start to finish. He remarked: "I have never said to a living soul that the Canadian government has been guilty of any breach of faith. My relations with the authorities at Ottawa at all times have been of a most friendly character. I am not in a 'royal rage'. On the contrary, at this joyous season of the year I have nothing but feelings of good will towards all men. I am leaving Ottawa tonight for a visit to my native country and in doing so shall carry with me the kindest feeling for the people and the government of Canada, realizing at the same time that I have made many friends in the Dominion during my many years' residence. I hope in future as in the past to continue my efforts to promote closer relations between Japan and Canada, commercially and otherwise. To all my Canadian friends I offer the Japanese farewell, 'Sayonara,' which may be interpreted as 'Au Revoir,' but not good-bye."

## GRANBY SMELTER IN FULL BLAST

Satisfactory Agreement Between  
Company and Employees—Rejoicing  
in Grand Forks

(Special to the Times).

Grand Forks, Dec. 26.—A satisfactory agreement has to-day been made between the Granby Company and its employees, and the smelter will resume operations to-morrow.

About two hundred men went to work at the Phoenix mines to-day. There is much rejoicing to-day in Grand Forks over this final termination of the labor trouble. It is understood that the full blast of eight furnaces will be in operation at once. Both the C. P. R. and the Great Northern are getting their ore trains in shape for the Phoenix run, and everything now looks prosperous.

## DISCLAIMS KNOWLEDGE.

Oliver Asselin Says He Knows Nothing of  
Alleged Forged Cablegram.

Montreal, Dec. 27.—Oliver Asselin, editor of the Nationalist, has written a letter to the press declaring that he knows nothing about the alleged forged cablegram which Premier Gouin said was sent from 47 St. Denis street, Montreal, where Asselin was said to have been hiding in connection with the alleged Abitibi land scandal. Mr. Asselin says that on the date the cable was sent he was at Quebec and that he never had any knowledge, either directly or indirectly, from any one of the sending of the cablegram.

## CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Vancouver Board of Trade Protests  
Against Withdrawal of Subsidy.

A special dispatch to the Times from Vancouver this morning states that the Vancouver board of trade to-day passed a resolution protesting against the action of the Dominion government in withdrawing the main subsidy from the Canadian-Australian line of steamships operated between British Columbia and the Antipodes by the Union Steamship Company, of New Zealand. President Pauline, of the Victoria board of trade, informed the Times to-day that, although the board had not yet considered the subject, it was likely to be discussed at the next meeting of the council, when the latter body would decide whether it should be recommended to the next general meeting in January for consideration.

## COUSINS' TRAGIC QUARREL.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 27.—A special to the Associated Press from Ellijah, Ga., says: "In a shooting affair at John Southern's store, in the eastern part of Gilmer county yesterday, R. M. Reese was shot and instantly killed by his cousin, Floyd Reese, who was also fatally wounded. After being shot six times, it is said Robert shot and fatally wounded his cousin."

## NOVEMBER IMMIGRATION.

Ottawa, Dec. 26.—Immigration returns for November show an increase of about eighteen per cent. over the same month in 1906. The total arrivals for the month were 12,238, an increase of 1,071. There were 6,008 immigrants by ocean ports, compared with 7,225 in November last year. Arrivals from the United States were 1,350, a decrease of 50.

## \$1,000,000 IN ROLLING STOCK.

Amount Spent During Past Year in  
North America—Orders For 1908  
Show Falling Off.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 27.—Railroads of the United States and Canada have spent approximately a million dollars for rolling stock this year. This covers only the cost of the products of car building concerns and does not include cars and locomotives constructed in the railroad shops. According to the Railroad Gazette the effect of the financial slump will be felt by the car builders next year. Orders for new equipment to be delivered during 1908 have fallen off greatly. The total number of cars built in the United States and Canada this year is 269,645 against 243,605 in 1906. Of those built this year, 248,335 were freight cars and 5,457 passenger coaches. The output of locomotives was 7,062 against 6,352 in 1906.

## ENTIRE FAMILY WAS CREMATED

### FIVE LIVES LOST IN BOSTON HOLOCAUST

House Razed to Ground When Fire-  
men Arrived on Scene—  
Bodies Recovered

Boston, Mass., Dec. 27.—Five persons were hurried to death in a fire which destroyed a house in the south suburb early to-day. Every member of the Clark family met death in the flames. The dead are: Clark, his wife and three children, Jno. aged 31, Phillip aged 9 and Doris aged 2.

The cause of the fire will never be known as the flames had made great headway when first discovered by neighbors shortly after 1 o'clock. The house was two miles off the centre of the town and by the time the firemen had reached the scene, the house had been burned almost to the ground. The firemen were able to locate the bodies of the father and two boys, but the mother and little girl were not found until the ruins of the house had cooled off sufficiently to permit a more thorough search. Mr. Clark was a salesman in a seed store on Fanueil square, Boston. The house was valued at about \$5,000.

## FIRE DESTROYED ROUND HOUSE

(Special to the Times).

Grand Forks, Dec. 26.—The round-house of the Great Northern railway at Grand Forks has been destroyed by fire. Three engines were burnt as well as the round-house, which was entirely consumed. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.

## BORN IN TRAFALGAR YEAR.

Youngstown, Ohio, Dec. 27.—Rev. John Shaffer, 102 years old, is dead at North Benton. He was born in Westmoreland, Pa., on Nov. 22, 1805 and became a minister of the Lutheran church at the age of 21.

## TRAINS COLLIDE IN HEAVY FOG

Three Persons Killed and Eight In-  
jured on Elevated Tracks of  
Pennsylvania Railroad.

Camden, N. J., Dec. 27.—Three persons were killed and eight injured in a head-on collision on the elevated tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad to-day a short distance from the station in this city. The cars were so badly smashed that it will be several hours before the exact number of persons caught in the collision will be known.

The trains involved are the express from Atlantic City and the Pemberton accommodation train. The express train was due in the Camden station at 8:21. There was a very thick fog when the accident occurred and it is believed that this condition is the primary cause of the collision.

The express train was made up of two baggage cars, one motor car and three coaches. The accommodation train consisted of a communication car and four coaches. Both trains, it is said, were running cautiously as they approached the station.

The dead are: C. H. Stanten, Stanwick, N. J.; J. L. Garbarino, Mount Holly, N. J.; T. J. Webster, Merchantville, N. J. Several of the injured may die. All those killed and injured were passengers in the first car of the Pemberton accommodation.

## PETITION CASE.

Boise, Dec. 26.—Judge Wood decided to-day that the Pettibone case must go to the jury.

## DEADLY RACE WAR FEARED

### OKLAHOMA TOWN IS UNDER ARMS

Lynching of Negro Led to Trouble—  
Blacks Camped 10 Miles From  
Henrietta.

Henrietta, Okla., Dec. 27.—With every available fighting man sworn in as a deputy and only 1,200 rounds of ammunition in the town, Henrietta is fearing a deadly race war as the result of the lynching of James Garden, a negro.

The firing of a small negro shack owned by a white man near the Frisco station yesterday, caused a call to arms.

Within five minutes after the fire alarm was given, nearly 100 armed men were prepared for an attack. Three citizen patrols have been established. Thirty-five negroes heavily armed passed through Wild Cat yesterday inciting the blacks to revolt. They are camped on the river within 10 miles of Henrietta. More than 30 armed blacks have gone from Wild Cat, one of the thickest negro settlements in the coal fields. About fifty stands of small arms were purchased in by negroes.

## H. M. S. EGERIA.

War Sloop Will Be Recommissioned for  
Service on Pacific Coast.

(Special Correspondence).

London, Dec. 11.—The commission of the survey ship Egeria, Captain F. C. Leach, will expire in April next in the usual course. She will be recommissioned for further service on the Pacific Coast.

## CANADA'S TRADE WITH WEST INDIES

Conference Will Be Held at Bar-  
badoes to Promote Better Re-  
lations Between Countries

(Special to the Times).

Ottawa, Dec. 27.—A conference will be held at Barbadoes on January 11th, when the question of better trade relations between Canada and the West Indies will be considered. All the West India colonies will be represented by E. J. Jones, a prominent merchant of Halifax, and C. H. Parmelee, deputy minister of trade and commerce.

## MAY BE CHAIRMAN.

E. A. James Said to Be Slated for Im-  
portant position in Western Sec-  
tion of Railway Commission.

(Special to the Times).

Winnipeg, Dec. 27.—E. A. James, late manager of the Canadian Northern, who has been in Victoria for the past six months, is expected to return to Winnipeg this week. His health has been much improved by his stay at the coast, and it is expected that he soon will be in harness again.

There is a rumor in local railway circles that Mr. James is slated for an important position on the western section of the Canadian railway commission, which is to be created with headquarters in Winnipeg. It is stated that if he is selected as a member of this branch of commission he will be made chairman.

## "LYNCH HIM."

Binghamton, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Joseph Frank, who has been employed as a strikebreaker in the Erie shops at Susquehanna, was arrested late this afternoon charged with the murder of John Sullivan at that place at noon to-day. It was with difficulty that the officers succeeded in getting the prisoner to the jail through the large crowd that had congregated, and from which were heard cries of "lynch him," "string him up." Coroner Merrill empaneled a jury and began an inquest into the shooting.

## TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY CREDI- TORS.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 26.—Newton Baum today filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The liabilities amount to \$290,000, with assets of \$55,000. Two hundred and sixty creditors were involved, the greater portion being located in New York, but every state east of the Mississippi river is represented.

## SUCCUMBS TO HEART DISEASE.

Chatham, Ont., Dec. 27.—Rev. Robert McCosh, rector of Christ Church in this city for the past fourteen years, dropped dead from heart failure shortly after partaking supper last night. He was about 55 years of age.

## ONE OF THE SUBMERGED.

Toronto, Dec. 26.—Gustav Holbrecker, a fur dealer, committed suicide by shooting to-night. He left a letter saying he could no longer stand the blackmail and slander. He failed in business a year ago.

## HALIFAX MEMBER.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 27.—A petition has been filed against the return of John Handfield, Conservative, in Colchester.

## STREET CAR COLLISION.

Several Injured in Slippery Rail Ac-  
cident at Montreal.

Montreal, Dec. 26.—Two street cars collided on Westmont boulevard yesterday afternoon, and as a result Chas. H. Nelson, president of the Bon-Bon Ready Clothing Company, today lies at his home severely injured. Motorman Louis Greleau is badly crippled, and several other persons bear cuts from flying glass or bruises from impact. The collision was caused by slippery rails.

## PRICE OF BREAD.

Bill Introduced in New Zealand Par-  
liament to Prevent Commodity  
Rising Too High.

Ottawa, Dec. 26.—Canadian Trade Commissioner Larke reports the introduction of a bill in the New Zealand parliament to prevent prices of bread and other commodities from mounting too high. By it if prices reach a point judged improper by a court of arbitration, government may abolish the duty on the product in question. The government may also, after an interval of three months, reimpose a duty.

## KILLED BY EXPLOSION.

Halifax, Dec. 26.—The third victim of the boiler explosion at Glace Bay died this morning. The young man's name is Samuel McDonald. He was a native of Prince Edward Island.

## DEATH CLAIMED LADY BEAUMONT

Wife of One-time Commander-in-  
Chief at Esquimalt Was Well  
Known in Victoria

(Special Correspondence).

London, Eng., Dec. 13.—Unstinted sympathy is expressed with Sir Lewis Beaumont, commander-in-chief. Departure at the end of the year which has been through the death of Lady Beaumont, Lady Beaumont was well known in the service. She was a daughter of Mr. C. C. Perkins, of Boston, U. S. A., and met her future husband at Newport, Rhode Island, while Sir Lewis (then a commander) was serving in the battleship Bellefleur on the North America station. The marriage took place in 1889, when he had been promoted to captain for his service in the Arctic expedition.

After attaining flag rank, Sir Lewis was commander-in-chief of the Pacific station, his flagship being the Warspite. While her husband was thus engaged, Lady Beaumont resided for some time at Victoria, British Columbia, and on Sir Lewis being appointed commander-in-chief of the Australian station in October, 1900, she went to Sydney. She was highly popular with all.

## REVOLUTION FORESTALLED.

General Toral, of Ecuador, and Twenty  
of His Adherents Arrested.

Washington, Dec. 26.—A cablegram received at the state department to-day from the representative in Quito, the Ecuadorian capital, is to the effect that an attempted revolution there was quelled by the arrest of General Toral, formerly Ecuadorian minister to Great Britain, and twenty of his adherents, who were charged with attempting to overthrow the government. The initial step was to be the seizure of the barracks at the capital through the conversion to the revolutionary movement of the soldiers at the garrison.

## PANAMA'S PRESIDENT.

Colon, Dec. 26.—Joseph E. Deobaldia and other high officials of the Panama Republic came here today from Panama to welcome Dr. Manuel Amador, president of Panama, who arrived at noon by steamship from New York. Dr. Amador has been absent for some months in Europe, during which time Senator Deobaldia was acting president. Colon was decorated in honor of the return of the chief executive.

## MURDERER'S NAME.

Brampton, Ont., Dec. 27.—John Torrance is the name of the man who shot and instantly killed Wm. Curry, the aged farmer on Wednesday night.

## BODY OF T. C. DRUCE OR ROLL OF LEAD

Exhumation of Famous Coffin in  
Highgate Cemetery Takes  
Place Next Week.

London, Dec. 27.—The consistory court to-day granted permission for the opening of the grave of T. C. Druce in Highgate cemetery to determine whether or not it contains a body or a roll of lead. The actual date of the exhumation is being kept a secret in order to avoid attracting a crowd, but there is reason to believe that Monday or Tuesday of next week will see the mystery of the coffin cleared up.

The court has refused the application of George Holmby Druce, grandson of T. C. Druce, who is bringing a charge of perjury against Robt. Druce to substantiate his claim to the title and vast estates of the Duke of Portland, to be present at the opening of the grave on the ground that it is desirable to limit to the utmost the number of persons present at the exhumation. Mr. Holmby Druce, however, will be officially represented.

## CHRISTIANITY IN THE EAST

### MARKED PROGRESS IN CHINA AND JAPAN

Robert E. Lewis Tells of the Great  
Work Which Is Being  
Accomplished.

"Newspaper reports to the contrary, I can assure you from personal experience that Christianity in the Far East is progressing surely, steadily and far from slowly," was the reply given by Robert E. Lewis, who has spent the last ten years in the Orient as traveling secretary for the International Y. M. C. A. movement, to a Times reporter's query to-day.

Mr. Lewis was recently relieved from his arduous duties in China, having been appointed state secretary for the Y. M. C. A. in China, where with his family, he is now going. He was a passenger on the Tangu Maru, which reached port yesterday morning.

Mr. Lewis, in speaking of the Y. M. C. A. movement in China, said: "About the last work that I completed for the association was the organizing of the new branch in Shanghai, where I resided while in China. The new building, completed in October this year, was built at a cost of \$100,000, and the cost of maintenance will amount to \$15,000 a year. Nearly all this money is supplied by Christian Chinese, and they maintain the branch without any assistance from the International American and Canadian Y. M. C. A., which, as an appointee of the International committee, I represented. Now is that not a proof of the wonderful growth of Christianity in China? Few people realize what proportions the Y. M. C. A. movement has attained in the Orient, but when I tell you that the association has 42 branches, colleges and universities in China and over 50 in Japan, and that the association is given sole permission to form branches in the Japanese government universities and the army by virtue of an Imperial edict, you will see at once that the Christianizing of the Orient, and especially the expansion of the Y. M. C. A., is almost astounding."

"No other Christian society has been favored like the association in the Orient, one of the reasons for this being the influence for the better which has been exercised upon the Japanese army by the Y. M. C. A., which had somewhere about twenty or thirty branches in the Japanese army during the last year. The men who conduct these branches went out with the divisions to the front, and half of them were Japanese who had embraced the Christian faith. At the end of the war the Mikado's government granted 50,000 yen to assist the association."

"To give you an idea of the progress which the Christian faith is making in the Orient, let me point out some of the men who are at the head of the religious movement. In Shanghai, Tao-fai Wong, Chinese imperial railroad commissioner, a wealthy man and a great leader in Christian thought, is chairman of the board of directors at the new Y. M. C. A."

"In Tokio I spent an evening with Professor Sakai, the leader of the Church of England movement in Japan. He is a refined and intellectual man, having received his education in America. In March he will attend the great International Conference of the Church of England delegates at Oxford, and will tell this representative gathering of the wonderful progress which Christianity has made in the Far East during the last decade. While in Tokio I addressed the national committee of the Y. M. C. A. in Japan, and there were present the Japanese leader of the United Methodist church, Bishop Honda, and Dr. Iwaka, president of the Tokio college. Another noted figure in the native church movement was Dr. Motoda, who will probably be appointed to the position of first bishop of the Church of England in Japan, about March. It is easy to see that, with such prominent converts at the head of the church, the Christianizing of the East is a very real thing."

Mr. Lewis, during his ten years' residence in China, experienced many exciting incidents. He was with the army that relieved Peking during the Boxer outbreak. He is the author of a few works on the Orient, the most notable being "The Education of Conquest of the Far East," which was published three years ago, and was widely read by all interested in the progress of thought in the Orient.

## PISTOL BATTLE WITH ROBBERS.

Smithboro, Ill., Dec. 27.—In a pistol battle following the robbery of the Vandalla passenger depot here early to-day one of the robbers was shot five times and, Ensign Brown, city marshal of Sorrento, Ill., was wounded twice. Both men are in a serious condition. The companion of the wounded robber was arrested and locked up at Greenville, Ill., four miles away, where his comrade was also locked up after being given medical treatment.

## ROBBED IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Dec. 26.—Five men, one of whom carried a revolver, to-day robbed two other men of \$5 in the waiting room of the LaSalle street station, which is situated in the heart of the business section of the city. Two of the robbers were arrested within a few minutes after the attack, and a third two hours later. The others escaped.



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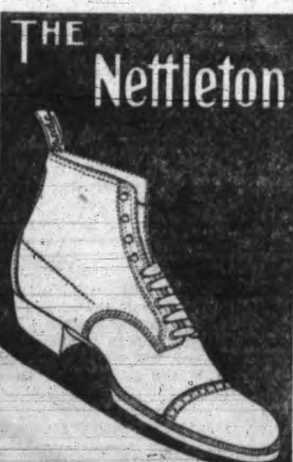
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Tel. 242. 608 BROUGHTON ST. Near Government.

## ZU EULENBERG MAKES STATEMENT

## NEVER SOUGHT TO SWAY EMPEROR WILLIAM

## Resumption of Hearing in the Great Harden Von Moltke Scandal Trial.

Berlin, Dec. 27.—The hearing of the Harden-Von Moltke case was resumed here today with doors closed. The greater part of the morning session was taken up with the testimony of Dr. Frey, of Vienna, who at one time treated Frau von Elbe, the divorced wife of General Von Moltke.

The witness declared that the former countess was most hysterical and that her charges against Von Moltke were based upon fantasy. Dr. Liman, editor of the Leipzig Neueste Nachrichten, who at one time had rather intimate relations with Prince von Bismarck, and who since the death of the prince had been one of the chief apostles of the Bismarck cult, was then called upon to testify regarding a remark he had heard Bismarck make concerning Prince Philip Zu Eulenberg. This remark played a considerable part in the first Harden trial, when Harden interpreted it in an equivocal sense as implying a charge of secret services of an abominable character against Zu Eulenberg. Dr. Liman swore to say that he understood Bismarck's words to mean simply that Zu Eulenberg was responsible for certain political occurrences and they conveyed no covert innuendo about vile practices.

Prince Zu Eulenberg, who had come into the court room with the assistance of his two sons, here asked permission to make a statement. This was granted and the Prince said he had enjoyed the most friendly relations with Bismarck until the latter broke with the Emperor, when their intercourse ceased entirely. He had learned from various sources that Bismarck thought he should have made common cause with him and withdrawn his support from the Emperor when he did. "This, for many reasons, I did not do," he continued. "And I encountered much hostility because of my course. Bismarck's was a volcanic nature, and he was volcanic in his hate. I still think with joy of the hospitality I enjoyed at Bismarck's table, but with sorrow of the break in our relations. Bismarck complained of the presence of irresponsible persons in the entourage of the Emperor, but the Emperor had the right to summon whom he would."

Prince Zu Eulenberg often accompanied the Emperor on his Norwegian voyages and hunting excursions as a representative of the foreign office, but he took oath that he had never sought to obtain political influence over His Majesty.

The prince spoke with deep earnestness and the profoundest silence of the court. Continuing, he said he had invited Raymond Lecomte, formerly Charge d'Affaires of the French embassy at Berlin, to Eulenberg at the wish of the Emperor, not with any idea of introducing him surreptitiously to His Majesty. The invitation would have been the function of the French ambassador.

Prince Zu Eulenberg then declared he had not interfered in politics since resigning from the Vienna embassy in 1902, except at the time of the Morocco difficulty. Being in Berlin at that time and having obtained from M. Lecomte sole and highly interesting information regarding the feeling at Paris, he communicated this news to the Chancellor Von Bülow. "This is all I had to do with the Morocco affair. I never spoke one word to His Majesty about Morocco. Indeed I very seldom spoke to him of politics at all, except occasionally during visits to Romontain, the Emperor's hunting lodge on the Russian frontier. I might have referred to some burning questions."

Owing to the fact that Harden showed signs of weariness, the court then adjourned.

## PORT ARTHUR SUICIDE.

Teamster Ended His Life With Revolver Bullet For Apparently No Reason.

Port Arthur, Dec. 27.—Jack Cannon committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the head with a 28 calibre revolver. Cannon was around in the morning seemingly in the best of spirits. For years he had been in the employ of George Hunter as teamster, and in the past few weeks had been employed in doing odd jobs around the city.

In the afternoon Mr. Hunter wanted Cannon to do some work, and went to the Aldine restaurant, where he resided, to find him. He went to his room and was horrified to find the body of Cannon lying on the bed with blood oozing from a wound in the head. Coroner Brown was notified and found the body still warm. He had been dead but a short time. Cannon had gone into the room about noon, and there he had procured his revolver, in which there was but one shell. Taking the gun he placed the muzzle to his right temple and pulled the trigger. There was a gap in the head from which the life blood of the victim oozed out, forming a pool on the floor. The bullet did not go through the man's head.

## HEAVY GRAIN TRAFFIC.

Ottawa, Dec. 27.—Over 25 million bushels of grain passed through the St. Lawrence canal to Montreal this year. This is a very much larger traffic than recorded in previous years.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND IMMIGRANTS.

Brampton, Dec. 27.—Mr. Scott, superintendent of immigration for the Dominion, who is in the city, says immigration to Canada this year will total nearly 300,000.

## ARMADA AT TRINIDAD.

Vessels of U. S. Fleet Engaged in Coaling-Service Squadron Off California.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, Dec. 26.—The captains of the American battleships and their staffs were entertained at luncheon to-day by Sir Henry Moore Jackson, the governor of Trinidad, and later were the guests of the governor at the horse races. The weather was ideal and the race course thronged with officers and men of the fleet, with a holiday crowd.

The ships will have finished coaling by to-morrow noon. Thousands of the bluejackets will be given shore leave. Most of them undoubtedly will find their way to the race track, where the contests have been more than ordinarily exciting.

Special Service Squadron.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Admiral Schreier's special service squadron, made up of the armored cruisers Tennessee and Washington, has arrived at Pichilique, off the southern coast of the peninsula of Lower California.

Their next stop is expected to be at Magdalena bay.

THE CLIMATE  
OF THE NORTH

RECORD KEPT BY TWO  
RESIDENTS ON NAAS

They Contradict Reports Concerning  
Conditions in British Columbia—  
Country Promises Well.

There are two old-timers down from Northern British Columbia who are prepared to dispute the suggestion so often heard that the country must contend against climatic disadvantages. One of these gentlemen, J. E. Stark, is located in the extreme northern part of the British Columbia coast. The other, Frank Roundy, hails from Naas River, about 32 miles north of the projected terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. Both are prospectors and miners, who have had experience in many regions, extending from California to their present place of abode.

A suggestion from the reporter that the north country might be alright if it were not for the rain, evoked a protest from both visitors this morning at the Angel hotel. And the newspaper man was forced to admit that he had merely accepted the idea of people who knew just about as much as he did in forming impressions of the northern country.

Mr. Stark and Mr. Roundy had records to produce in evidence. Their records made to while away lonely moments in camp contained accurate data concerning a period of years concerning the climate of the country in which they have lived.

Mr. Roundy showed the reporter a journal kept by him in the Naas River country in which the following weather results were tabulated for the present year:

January—Four days snow; the balance of the month clear and cold.

February—Two days snow; ten days on which rain fell; otherwise fair weather.

March—There were seven days on which snow fell, and it rained part of one day. This records the bad weather for the month.

April—During this month there were two days during which snow fell and four days which were marked by rain.

May—There were five days in that month on which some rain fell. Generally the weather was clear and warm.

June—Rain during seven days; balance of the month fair.

July—Four days rainy.

August—There was some rain fall during nine days of this month.

September—There were thirteen days on which rain fell; in October 21 days; November 17 days; with two days cloudy.

October—Up to the time Mr. Roundy left Naas River, on the 20th, there had been five days rain, and one day on which snow fell.

Mr. Roundy says that Northern British Columbia is misunderstood. He believes that it is climatically about the same as parts of the Kootenays—in which he has also resided—and that its productiveness in mineral and the fruits of the soil will prove greater in some respects than any other part of the province. And Mr. Stark corroborates this view. In the production of small fruits, such as gooseberries and strawberries, Mr. Stark believes the Northern British Columbia will excel all other parts of the province, and mentioned several striking instances of their success with his own.

Apples also attain to their finest perfection in the northern climate.

Messrs. Roundy and Stark are prospectors as well as settlers in the north. They report that there is considerable promise in the mineral resources of Portland Canal, Observatory Inlet and other regions of the upper coast. A company, largely represented in Victoria, has done considerable work on a copper property on Observatory Inlet, and have promise of one of the best mining propositions in the province.

The property in which C. H. Dickie is interested on Portland Canal is also well spoken of in the north.

CHOLERA WORKS HAVOC.

Constantinople, Dec. 27.—The cholera is committing great havoc among the pilgrims to Mecca, the deaths at Mecca, Medina and Yembo averaging one hundred a day.

LOST HER BEAUTY.

A young Paris lady is at present suing a doctor for damages for the loss of her beauty, which she alleges was ruined by him. She was soon to have been married, but her sweetheart was showing signs of coolness, owing to an unpleasant moult appearing on her upper lip. The doctor subjected her to X-ray treatment, and their union was disastrous to her beauty. Five thousand dollars is the value she sets on her lost good looks.

## CREW MUTINIED ON HIGH SEAS

## LONSDALE OFFICERS PUT THEM IN IRONS

## The Vessel Was Taken Into Salina Cruz By Captain and Officers.

With all the Chinese crew in irons, the Canadian-Mexican liner Lonsdale was brought into the port of Salina Cruz, Mexico, a few days ago, by Capt. Shadforth and his officers, after an exciting voyage from this port during which the whole complement of seamen mutinied and were subdued by the officers, assisted by A. W. Donly, Canadian trade commissioner for Mexico, who was a passenger.

On the voyage south, according to the brief details given in the message, discontent was noticed among the crew, although the exact cause of their trouble is not mentioned. After leaving Acapulco the crew mutinied but before the sailors could organize themselves into a rebellious body, Capt. Shadforth, with his officers and A. W. Donly, the trade commissioner, who with his wife and niece sailed from Victoria on the vessel, covered the mutineers with firearms and put them in irons.

Captain Shadforth and his officers then sailed the Lonsdale to her destination, Salina Cruz, and handed the mutineers over to the port authorities. Mr. Donly arrived in Mexico City on Christmas Eve and the story of the mutiny was wired north. J. H. Green, the local agent for the subsidized Canadian-Mexican line, has not yet been notified of the occurrence.

The Lonsdale sailed from Victoria on the 5th inst., taking a large cargo and several stowaway passengers in addition to the saloon passengers who were: A. W. Donly, Mrs. Donly and Miss Dillman, W. B. Milne, J. A. Raymur, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McLeod and three children, and William Torrance.

## HEROIC CLERGYMAN.

Vicar Dies of Overwork in a London Slum Parish.

In the course of a sermon at St. Martin's, Ludgate Hill, the Bishop of London brought to light a pathetic story of a young clergyman, who heroically sacrificed his life in rescue work among the inhabitants of one of the roughest and poorest districts in the metropolis. "I am a most enthusiastic lover of the Church of England," declared the bishop, "but I must confess that we as a church cannot be self-complacent. Only last Saturday I was kneeling by the body of a young priest who had been killed in the prime of life by sheer overwork and worry in a slum parish. He was left to himself and he died of a disease which had undoubtedly been brought on by worry."

"By his body," continued the bishop, "with great emotion, 'I prayed for the forgiveness of the church which had left him in so much despair. While such a tragedy as this is possible in our midst, the church, I say once more, cannot remain indifferent.'"

The clergyman to whom the bishop alluded was, says the Standard, Rev. Claude H. Elliot, vicar of Christ church, Hoxton. Mr. Elliot, who had been at Christ church since the beginning of 1893, was taken ill a fortnight ago. His condition became so serious that he was carried to a local hospital to undergo a serious operation, which was successful. In a few days, however, he collapsed unexpectedly, and an urgent message was sent to the Bishop of London, who had previously visited him while lying ill at his vicarage.

Mr. Elliot's curate, Rev. W. H. G. Smith, arrived at the hospital a little before 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and a few minutes later Mr. Elliot died.

Just after four the Bishop of London and the Bishop of Stepney reached the institution and were immediately taken to the ward in which the vicar lay. Stricken with grief on learning of Mr. Elliot's death the two bishops knelt reverently by the bedside and prayed.

## Muscular Christianity.

Mr. Elliot, who was only 28 years of age, was a prominent figure in Hoxton. He was variously known as "The Smiling Parson," "The Hoxton's Friend," and "The Poor Boy's Champion." Tall, stalwart and athletic, he was a strenuous advocate of muscular Christianity. He had intense faith in the cult of the gymnasium. "Be manly—don't whine," was one of the precepts he was continually urging on the youths who frequented the clubs and other institutions connected with his church.

He was well known at the Hoxton police court, where he often attended when Hoxton roughs were before the magistrates. He would plead for them, and when they had served their sentences meet them on their release from prison with words of gentle admonition and kindly encouragement.

## ROBBERY AND MURDER.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Dec. 27.—Unknown robbers entered the home of Cameron Cook at West Point early to-day and after fracturing Cook's skull with a blunt instrument, robbed him of three hundred dollars. He will die. His assailant escaped. Mr. Cook is a breeder and trainer of race horses and well known among race horse owners.

## NO RECORD BROKEN.

Queens town, Dec. 27.—The Cunard line steamer Lusitania, from New York, arrived here yesterday. Owing to the heavy weather neither passengers nor mail were landed, and they were carried on to Liverpool.

## IRISHMAN BEATEN.

New York, Dec. 27.—It took Willie Lewis, the East Side fighter, less than a minute to kill the championship aspirant of Pat O'Keefe, of Ireland, at the Lonsdale Athletic Club. The visitor was no match for the local fighter.

"If Christie Has It It's Correct."

## Wade in Christie's Extra Dry Shoes

They are Made to Stand the Wet Weather.  
Try a Pair.  
\$3.50, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$5.50 to \$8.

**CHRISTIE'S  
SHOE EMPORIUM**  
Cor. Gov't and Johnson Sts.  
If It's Correct Christie Has It.

## MOTOR LIFEBOAT IS DUE TO-MORROW

Is Being Launched at Sidney To-day  
Coming Here Under Her Own  
Power.

Given good weather and other favorable circumstances, the fine power lifeboat for the Banfield Creek life-saving station will be in Victoria to-morrow. The lumber for the construction of a slip to enable Capt. Jones and his men to launch the boat from the apron of the car ferry slip, was taken up to Sidney yesterday, and it is anticipated that the boat will be in the water this afternoon.

As soon as it is placed in order for the trip the boat will run down to Victoria to be manned by its full crew and sent out to Banfield.

Capt. Gaudin, agent of the marine and fisheries department here, went up to Sidney yesterday. He expressed himself to-day as being greatly pleased with the boat. Capt. Jones, of the local department, is superintending the launching, while Coxswain O'Brien and Engineer Sydney Saunders will bring it down the coast.

Appropos of the Dominion government's latest lifesaving craft, it is interesting to note that the United States government has found the motor lifeboats on the east coast so instrumental in saving life that several more have been ordered for the New England coast.

## PERSONAL.

Hillis Houston and his wife, of Seattle, are spending a few days in Victoria. They are on a visit to Mr. Houston's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Houston, of this city.

Dr. L. McMillan, of Vancouver, son of ex-Ald. McMillan, spent Christmas Day with his parents, returning to the mainland yesterday.

J. D. Prentice, formerly minister of finance, is in the city. He will, with Mrs. Prentice, spend most of the winter in Victoria.

All ye strangers come and enjoy the good music and good skates and floor at the roller rink.

The Princess Victoria passed Point Grey this afternoon at 2 p.m., according to the report received at the wireless station.

J. E. Ainsworth, who yesterday pleaded guilty to issuing bogus cheques with intent to defraud, was again remanded until Monday next when he will come up for sentence.

John H. McKay, son of Mrs. McKay, of 32 Rae street, Victoria, wires that he has passed the dental board of San Francisco at the head of the list. He is one of the young men who failed to pass the Victoria board last spring.

The funeral of the late Robert Reid will take place on Sunday afternoon at 2:30. It will be under the charge of the Oddfellows of the city. Leaving Hanna's undertaking parlors the procession will proceed to the Oddfellows hall where services will be held.

The merry-go-round owned in this city was destroyed in the fire at the exhibition grounds last night. It was in the machinery building, the last of the group to be destroyed, but could not be got out. W. McLeod's ton launch was got out by four men with difficulty.

The two children who have been making their home in the lock-up during the past week have been enjoying themselves to their full capacity. Many invitations have been received and they have been visiting at a number of different houses in the city. The probability is that they have never had such a good time before.

The J. B. A. A. will not play the Garrison soccer team at Oak Bay to-morrow as stated in another column of this paper. The Seattle hockey team is coming over to play the Garrison at Work Point, so the football game has been postponed, and Shearwater will play the Fifth Regiment at Oak Bay instead of at Work Point.

The roller rink is just the place to spend your spare hours during the holidays.

## BODIES FROM DARR MINE.

Jacobs Creek, Dec. 27.—At 10:15 a. m. to-day 115 bodies had been recovered from the Darr mine.

## DIED.

SMITH—In this city, on the 25th inst., at Royal Jubilee hospital, Alfred W. Smith, a native of Bedford, England.

The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Home, 104 Government street, and from thence to Ross Bay cemetery.

GARNHAM—At the family residence, corner Glasgow street and Toronto street, on the 25th inst., Minnie Moller Garnham, aged 15 years and 3 months, a native of Moose Jaw.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence, at 5 o'clock at St. Barnabas' church. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

## 44 Beautiful Lots

Two minutes' walk from car line. High, dry, level, no rock. On some of them there are ancient oaks with a magnificent spread of branches. These are undoubtedly the finest lots in Victoria. They are full size, 60x120 feet each.

We have been instructed to sell en bloc, either 22 of them or the whole 44 at

**\$550  
Each**

Easy Terms

THE  
**HUGO ROSS  
REALTY CO.**

LIMITED  
570 YATES ST.

Opp. Bank of B. N. A.  
Phone 1409.

Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Tenders for slaking 12 or more acres bush land, mostly small timber. Apply P. O. Box 46.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS TO LET. 64 Montreal street.

SNAP—Good building lot, 40x125 ft., with 100 yards of Douglas street car line, all clear and free from rock, 3000; terms, \$3 cash, MacConnell & Taylor, corner Government and Fort streets, up stairs.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—\$400, half cash. Box 148, Times Office.

SILVER MEDAL, PRIZE WALTZ—In A. O. U. W. Hall Saturday night.

WANTED—Young man to act as news agent on local train. Apply E. W. Boulton's News Stand, C. P. R. Wharf.

WANTED—Pony, about 14 hands, quiet in harness and cheap. Apply J. W. Webb, Maywood P. O., Carey road.

## THE HEALER

**EDWD. OLNEY.**

HOPE FOR THE SUFFERING.  
If you are sick, do not fail to call on the healer and be healed of your troubles. He has given his life to this work and is able to combat with any disease. It costs you nothing to investigate, and the price for treatment is within the reach of all.

A remarkable case is that of Dr. Monro, of Seattle, who for seven years has been the victim of heart trouble. He was instantly healed.

The healer can be seen daily at his office in the TERNION BLOCK, corner Douglas and View streets. Consultation free.

## I. O. O. F.

The officers and members of Columbia Lodge, No. 2, are requested to meet at the hall, Douglas street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock sharp for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Robert Reid.

Members of sister lodges are invited to attend.

By order of the N. G.  
R. W. FAWCETT,  
Rec. Sec.

We Beg to Inform the Public That We Are Now Prepared to Supply the

**Nolte Patent Eyeglasses**

MADE IN CANADA BY

**F. W. NOLTE & CO.**

617 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

ADVERTISE IN THE TIMES.



The Constantly Increasing Sales of

## VOONIA TEA

Prove that Quality and Price Are Right.

Order VOONIA next time and you will be delighted with the results.

## For New Year's

If you want some little remembrances for your friends, look over our lines of

## NOVELTIES

You will find what you want at

REDFERNS, Gov't St.

Diamond Merchants and Jewellers.

## Plumbers and Tinsmiths

A large supply on hand of

COKE and CHARCOAL TINPLATES, TERNEPLATES, CANADA PLATES, SHEET LEAD, PIG LEAD, PIG TIN, TINSMITHS' SOLDER, WIPING SOLDER, SHEET ZINC, COPPER BARS, SCRAP ZINC, OAKUM, ETC.

Robert Ward &amp; Co., Ltd.

Temple Building.

Victoria.

## THE BEST OF EVERYTHING

IS WANTED FOR THE HOLIDAYS

FOR THIS REASON

Buchanan's Popular Scotch Whiskies

ARE ALWAYS IN DEMAND.

They Never Fail to Please the Taste of the Most Particular.

BUCHANAN'S RED SEAL, per bottle ..... \$1.00  
 BUCHANAN'S BLACK AND WHITE, per bottle ..... \$1.25  
 BUCHANAN'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD, per bottle ..... \$1.50  
 BUCHANAN'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR, per bottle ..... \$1.75

MAY BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST CLASS DEALERS

## A NEW SILK HAT FOR NEW YEAR CALLS.

We would like you to call and inspect Scott's newest and most becoming Silk Hats, also the latest blocks of Christy and Mallory.

## FOR NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Neckwear—Just arrived, all the newest and most exclusive ideas; prices start at ..... 50c.  
 Colored Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs—Most popular Parisian designs. 75c. and \$1.00  
 Initial Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs. 35c. to 75c.  
 Dent's Famous Gloves—For pair ..... \$1.00 to \$2.50  
 Eng. Motor Gloves—For pair ..... \$3.50

Glove and Merchandise Certificates.

## SEA &amp; GOWEN'S

The Gentlemen's Store, Government St.

## SUICIDE CAUSES PANIC.

New York, Dec. 26.—Hundreds of waiting passengers at the Fourteenth street subway station were thrown into a small panic during the rush hours to-day when Ernest D. Steadman, a young lawyer, jumped in front of a moving train and was killed. Women became hysterical and the subway police calmed them with difficulty. No motive for the suicide has been found.

## FINANCIAL GLOOM STILL APPARENT

## FARMERS AS BULWARK AGAINST DEPRESSION

Henry Clews Discusses Encouraging Features Among Generally Unsettled Situation.

New York, Dec. 21.—The only way to meet the present situation is to at once recognize changes in fundamental conditions which have taken place during the closing year. We have descended with unpleasant violence from an abnormally high level to an exceedingly low level, and the succeeding process of readjustment is painful but imperative. The more promptly it is recognized and the more promptly arrangements are made to go ahead on the new basis, the quicker will be the real recovery. While there are still many unsettling elements in the situation, it is satisfactory to observe some compensations which may be too easily lost sight of in the prevailing gloom. It must not be forgotten that our farmers are in strong financial condition, the happy result of a series of very profitable harvests. This season is sure to be a good one for all engaged in agricultural pursuits. No such situation existed in previous years when our farmers suffered to a degree which is now impossible. This may be classed prosperity, but the financial strength of our agriculturists is going to prove no mean bulwark against the attacks of depression. Our farms produced \$7,000,000 of worth this year, which cannot be obliterated by any stock market panic.

Another consideration should not be overlooked, and to which due weight has not yet been given, is that our mercantile and industrial conditions are generally sound and free of the oversupply which characterized the panic of 1893. Thus far there are few signs of overproduction in the textile field, the third largest division of national industry. The cotton mills of the country are in an especially sound condition financially; and to avoid the consequences of overproduction are generally following a policy of curtailment.

In this direction at least there are no signs of weakness, and our mills are excellent shape for meeting reaction. The same can be said regarding the food industry, which ranks first in importance. It is almost impossible to find any market in this division of business oversupplied. In fact, in all of the merchandise markets there is little or no complaint of overproduction, the only weakness being in occasional cases of unwise expansion and overextension of credit. In such instances the present condition of the money market may cause some embarrassment; especially should diminished consumption and lower prices, which are inevitable, make any serious inroads upon profits. We emerge from the panic, therefore, with the mercantile and industrial situation generally sound, and with the signs of reaction chiefly limited to interests which have been excessively stimulated by extraordinary expenditures of the railroads and unusual real estate activity. Thus it is gradually being demonstrated that our difficulties are largely financial; that to a very great extent this has been a Wall Street panic, and that there are reasons for believing that its effects will not be as widespread as that of its predecessors in 1893 or 1903.

Such industrial overdoing as is apparent has been chiefly confined to interests connected with the dependence upon the products of the mine. Great development has occurred in the general industrial plant of the country, although apparently not yet in excess of the demands of a rapidly growing population. The greatest degree of overdoing outside of Wall Street has unquestionably been in copper mining. The enormous expenditures of the railroads for improvements and the rebuilding in many of our cities undoubtedly caused an extraordinary expansion in certain industries; and the cessation of these enterprises—partial or complete—will necessarily be severely felt in those branches of industry and within the ranks of labor thus employed.

More or less inertia still prevails in the financial district, because the housecleaning process is evidently not yet complete, confidence recovers slowly after so violent a disturbance, and the purchasing power of investing classes has been greatly diminished. The discouraging influence in Wall Street, however, has been so thoroughly discounted, that it is prudent to begin to look upon the more hopeful side. There is no doubt but that prices are still abnormally low and must in due season reach a higher level. Corrective influences have been at work so long that improving conditions must soon result; and, saving the temporary stringency usually experienced in January, the money market ought to gradually become easier and more pliable with the approach of spring. The last bank call proved that the brunt of the panic fell upon the New York banks, which depleted their reserves and expended their loans to the limit in order to give help. While the interior banks offered their funds from New York and drew up unnecessarily big reserves.

The interior banks are generally strong, and upon them should chiefly fall the withdrawal of government deposits, which Secretary Cortisou is expected to shortly announce. Before the last of June money threatens to become a drug in New York and interest rates considerably lower; though not as low as in the flourishing era before the panic. The condition of the bond market is steadily improving and desirable securities of blue class promise to be maintained. As to stocks, many dividends may be reduced either as a result of the policy in times of adversity. The action on Pennsylvania and New York Central dividends this week has been severely criticized, and is hardly likely to be repeated by

other railroads; all of which are feeling the effects of a shrinkage in traffic and heavy increase in expenses. These contingencies have in some instances been so largely discounted as to justify still better prices for best class railroad shares; though the possibility must be considered that liquidation in some quarters postponed during the panic may have to be carried out to its completion.

Another feature affording encouragement is the course of our foreign trade. Our exports in November were \$24,000,000—probably the heaviest total on record—and an increase of \$2,500,000 over last year. Our imports during the month were less than \$11,000,000 and \$9,000,000 less than a year ago. With lessened purchasing power on the part of a very large number of heretofore rich people, the tendency will be toward a diminution of imports and an expansion of exports; the healthiest and most natural means of strengthening our credit abroad and retaining the gold recently imported.—Henry Clews.

## BANKS REFLECT EFFECTS OF STORM

Prosperous Condition of New York State Institutions in Spite of Heavy Demands.

New York, Dec. 26.—Under the call of the state banking department for reports of their conditions of December 19th, twenty-one trust companies and twenty-nine state banks of Greater New York have filed their formal statements. While the effects of the recent storm are plainly evident, especially in regard to those few institutions against whom the attack seemed most directed, the statements as a whole bear testimony of the quick recovery generally made and the unwavering confidence of the great body of depositors.

The reports also show that certain of the state banks of New York city did their share towards relieving the financial situation in other cities. They accomplished this by accepting from the local national banks a large quantity of clearing house certificates, leaving the national banks in a position to employ their cash in relief of customers and correspondents in the interior. The extent to which the New York national banks depleted their own reserve to avert the threatened crisis has already been shown in the reports of the treasury department at Washington.

The twenty-one state banks in New York, Brooklyn and the other boroughs of Greater New York, which have so far reported, show aggregate deposits of \$225,000,000, not including amounts due to other banks and trust companies. Of this enormous sum, the net loss in withdrawals since August 2nd last amounted to only \$3,066,117. The losses were distributed among 18 banks, with total withdrawals of \$12,525,761, while eleven banks showed an aggregate gain of \$10,889,644. The New York city banks, under state jurisdiction, further helped out the general financial situation by paying back the national banks much of the money on deposit by the latter institutions. Fifteen of the state banks show heavy decreases in the amounts due to other banks.

Allowing for all withdrawals and the purchase of clearing house certificates, which are now held as collateral, the state banks indicated their prosperous condition by maintaining cash reserves in some instances far in excess of the 15 per cent. required by the state laws. One of the largest holders of the certificates shows a reserve of 24 per cent. Only one estate bank took advantage of its membership in the clearing house association to issue certificates, which are now outstanding, a liability item of \$1,100,000. Loans and discounts show a decrease in the aggregate of 15 per cent. of the banks, while the value of stocks, bonds, mortgages, taxes and items of resource, also show a general shrinkage. A majority of the banks show an increase of cash on hand. Especially is this true of specie, which attained a wider circulation in New York during the financial crisis than for many years past.

The report of the Trust Company of America, which withstood a run of many days, was awaited with much interest. It shows a net decline in cash reserve of less than one per cent. since August last. The cash reserve of the company now on hand is \$1,354,223, a percentage of 16.7, as against the legal 15 per cent. required by law. The reserve of the company last August was something more than \$11,000,000, or 17.52 per cent. of the deposits. The capital of the Trust Company of America, as with all the other companies submitting reports, remains unimpaired. This showing of the company is made despite the fact that during the run it paid out more than \$50,000,000. Part of this came from the \$20,000,000 turned over to the institution by the committee of trust companies which came to the relief of the Trust Company of America, when it was in need. The total amount of deposits now on the company's books is \$20,192,407, as shown by the December statement.

To-day was the date of the expiration of most of the sixty-day withdrawal notices required by the savings banks at the height of the panic in October, but scarcely a depositor called for his money. The banks expected few demands, as they were convinced the feeling of financial unrest was practically over. In most cases to-day's withdrawals were more than offset by deposits.

A depositor's account of \$1,148 in the Knickerbocker Trust Company, which was suspended during the financial depression, was sold at auction to-day for \$288. Sixty cents on the dollar was the sale made at a weekly auction of stocks and bonds. Last week an account of \$1,000 was bid in by the owner at 66 cents on the dollar.

## FAMINE IN TURKEY.

Boston, Dec. 26.—The American board of commissioners for foreign missions has received advices from the interior of Turkey, showing unusually severe famine conditions. Bread is double its price, while other necessities are four or five times greater than 15 years ago.

Ladies' Outfitters

## CAMPBELL'S

Everything Ready-to-Wear

1907---"Ring Out the Old"---"Ring In the New"---1908

## New Year's Gifts

WE ARE SHOWING a delightful selection of charming New Year Gifts; 1908 fashions in dainty lace Neckwear, reputable Gloves, lace Handkerchiefs, beautiful Belts and Bags, silk Blouses, silk Underskirts, Coats and Costumes, etc.

## Angus Campbell &amp; Co.

Fowne's Ladies' Gloves

THE LADIES' STORE

Promis Block, Government St., Victoria

Mail Orders a Specialty

## SMALL VOLUME OF BUSINESS ON CHANGE

New York Markets Move Irregularly Within Narrow Compass--Prevailing Prices.

New York, Dec. 27.—(Wall Street, 10 a. m.)—Opening prices of stocks moved irregularly within a narrow compass and on a small volume of business. The re-opening of the London stock exchange after a two day holiday interfered with the movement of the market. A rise of a point in Missouri Pacific and a decline of 3/4 in St. Paul, Erie First Pfd. and Toledo, St. Louis and Western Pfd., were the most notable changes.

The stocks opened irregularly with the following prices: Amal. Copper, 47 1/2; Ann. Smelting, 49 Ex-Div.; Atchafon, 50; Brooklyn Trans., 35 1/2; Gt. N. Y. Pfd., 114 1/2; Mo. Pac., 45; N. Y. C., 53 1/2; Northern Pac., 115; Penna., 108 3/4; Reading, 92 1/2; St. Paul, 101 1/2; Sugar, 97; Sou. Pac., 72 1/2; Sou. R. R., 125 1/2; Union Pacific, 118; United S. Steel, 25 1/2; U. S. Steel Pfd., 86 1/2.

## DISCOUNT RATE REMAINS UNCHANGED

Weekly Statement of Bank of England Shows Big Decrease in Reserve.

London, Dec. 27.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged to-day at 7 per cent. Bank Statement.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve, decrease \$2,718,000; circulation increased, 1387,000; bullion, decreased 12,350,883; other securities, increased 15,157,000; other deposits, increased 1,556; Public deposits, increased 12,500,000; notes reserved, decreased 12,500,000; government securities, unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to its liabilities this week is 39.90, compared to 49.50 per cent. last week.

## SEVEN YEARS' IMMIGRATION.

Winnipeg, Dec. 26.—The Canadian immigration figures for the past seven years are decidedly interesting and encouraging. They are:

Year	Total	English Speaking
1901	49,000	31,000
1902	57,000	46,000
1903	124,000	98,000
1904	131,000	95,000
1905	150,000	118,000
1906	216,000	164,000
1907	280,000	210,000

## GOT OUT FOR XMAS

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 26.—Mark B. Reid, who was three months ago sentenced to nine months in jail for responsibility for a railway accident near Guelph, secured his release from the Guelph jail on Tuesday night and was able to spend his Christmas with his family here. Reid's arrival was a big surprise.

## CONSUL NOSSE GOING HOME.

Ottawa, Dec. 26.—Japanese Consul Nosse leaves Ottawa to-night for Japan for six months' leave of absence.

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

The haphazard use of a remedy will never discover its efficacy. Try Beecham's Pills morning and night, and note the improvement in your health.

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25 cents.

## WALLACE'S SATURDAY SPECIAL

## Forecast For The New Year

You'll require good Table Fruits for your guests on New Year's Day—here they are at economical prices:

LARGE NAVAL ORANGES, per doz. .... 25c.  
 NEW SMYRNA FIGS, 2 lbs. for ..... 25c.

## W.O. WALLACE

Corner Yates and Douglas Streets.

Phone 312

The Family Cash Grocery

Phone 312

## PRESENTS FOR XMAS

We are offering some splendid goods as USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

BOYS' TOOL BOXES, CARPENTERS' TOOL BOXES, STANLEY PLANES. Selecting your own assortment of tools. The largest variety ever shown in the city ..... 40c. to \$15.00 each

## RABONES' ENGLISH RULES

Specialty fine Boxwood and Ivory Rules. This line is complete and covers full variety ..... 15c. to \$5.00 each

BOKERS and I X L RAZORS, from ..... \$1.00 to \$3.00  
 WARD SAFETY RAZORS ..... \$5.00  
 IDEAL SAFETY RAZORS ..... \$2.50

I X L and Bokers' Pocket and Pen Knives, Hunting, Pruning and Budding Knives, etc., etc.

I X L TABLE CUTLERY, Carving Sets, etc. etc.

Call and inspect our enormous stock before purchasing

## E. G. PRIOR &amp; CO.,

Limited Liability.

Cor. Government and Johnson Sts. Victoria, B. C.

## DEATH OF EDITOR.

Gardiner, Me., Dec. 26.—Joseph W. Bartlett, assistant clerk of the United States, died at his residence in Washington yesterday morning, according to information received here to-day. He was born at Litchfield, a suburb of Gardiner. He was 70 years of age. He was editor of the Boston Transcript and served on two New York newspapers. He was private secretary of Congressman Boutelle, of the fourth Maine district, and clerk of the naval committee during the Spanish war. He was one of the conductors of Blaine's presidential campaign. He leaves a widow and five children.

## KILLED HIS OWN CHILD.

Infant Walking in His Sleep Mistaken For Burglar by His Father.

(Special to The Times).

San Jose, Cal., Dec. 26.—Barthram Somers early this morning shot and killed his five-year-old boy, having mistaken him for a burglar. The child is believed to have been walking in his sleep. The parents were awakened by a noise in the room and seeing the outline of a figure near the window concluded it was a burglar. Mr. Somers fired, killing the child instantly.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

## EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

## COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 1-lb. and 1-1/2-lb. Tins.

## SHOW CASES

We manufacture Up-to-Date Show Cases, Bank Stoves, Hotel and Office Fixtures, Wall Cases, Counters, Shelving, Mantels, Desks, Art Grills and Mirrors. Order Furniture a Specialty.

DICKSON & HOWES

ADVERTISE IN THE TIMES.







## DRUGS



## CHEMICALS

## YOUR HEALTH

Should have your careful attention at all times. Our store is known for the purity and freshness of our drugs. We also supply all requisites for the toilet table, except the water.

**CYRUS H. BOWES**  
CHEMIST  
Gov't. St., Near Yates St.  
VICTORIA, B. C.

BEGIN THE NEW YEAR BY  
OWNING YOUR OWN HOME.

## Corner Lot

6-ROOMED MODERN DWEL-  
LING NEAR CENTRE OF  
CITY

**\$300 Cash**

Balance monthly payments.

**P. R. BROWN, LTD.**

31 Broad Street  
Stores and Dwellings to Let  
Money to Loan  
Fire Insurance Written.

## THE CAREFUL MAN

Forgets to carry loose bills in his clothes around Christmas week, but the careful man is always particular about what he drinks; at his club or hotel he never forgets to order

LEMP'S  
BEER

Because it has that superiority over other beers, tangible to the taste, but difficult to define. "Lemp's" has a sparkle, flavor and vim all its own.

If your dealer cannot supply you for home use, telephone

**PITHER & LEISER**

Sole Agents,

Cor. Fort and Wharf Sts.

## THE SYSTEM BUILDING TONIC

**BEEF, IRON AND WINE**  
**\$1.00 a Bottle**

Nothing Can Equal It When Got at  
**B. C. DRUG STORE**  
J. TEAGUE,  
Old No. 21 Johnson St., New No. 541  
Phone 254

## TOY ANIMALS.



Cows, Horses, Dogs, Cats, Sheep, Bears, Monkeys, etc. These are popular toys, and at popular prices.



Endless variety of Toy Tea Sets of tin, china, enamel, prices 25c. to \$2.50 per set. Best assortment of Toys and Fancy Goods in the city.

**W. WILBY,** 1319  
Douglas St.

"THE MAN BEHIND  
THE BANK ROLL."

The man with a little ready cash should buy VICTORIA PROPERTY just now. There is no investment like REAL ESTATE; it cannot be withdrawn from circulation or locked up in Safe Deposit Vaults. 'Tis true that it has been pretty well watered here recently, but the values are still in it.

Take our advice and buy NOW, and buy from US. We have the best values in Residences, Lots and Acreage in Victoria to-day.

**L. U. CONYERS & CO.**  
18 VIEW STREET.

Phone 1383.

Insurance.

Money to Loan.

Real Estate.

## YULETIDE

**Deaville, Sons & Co.**

HILLISIDE AVE. AND FIRST ST.

XMAS FRUITS, fresh and dried;  
MINCE MEAT, CHOCOLATES,  
CANDIES, NUTS, etc., etc., all

ready to go. Phone 254.

## CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

Hats cut in half at the Elite millinery.

Try the Merchants' Lunch at the Poodle Dog, from 12 to 2 o'clock, 25c.

A superb collection of fancy linens for Christmas presents at astonishingly low prices. Just received a delayed shipment of pillow cases, tray cloths, bureau and sideboard covers, table centre pieces and doilies, which have been marked at special prices to ensure a speedy clearance. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

Yesterday a building permit was granted to F. Watson for the erection of a barn on Belleville street, to cost \$180.

The Rev. W. Leslie Clay will address the Central Men's Baraca Bible class on Sunday afternoon next at 2.30 in No. 1 hall, A. O. U. W. building. Men are cordially invited.

Last evening at 8 o'clock the fire brigade had a short run to Wood Bros. garage, Fort street, where a small fire in some kindling beneath the floor had started. A few pails of water put out the blaze.

All persons feeling a desire to help to "man the lifeboat" for service in and about the Victoria waters are asked to meet at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, Broad street, on Monday night next at 8 o'clock, to confer as to plans for the effective use of the lifeboat in any emergency.

Last evening at 8 o'clock the Spring Ridge Methodist Sunday school held their annual entertainment. A cantata entitled, "The Coming of the King," was given by the members of the school. After the Santa Claus appearance, the school distributed the presents to members of the school. There was a large attendance of friends present.

Those who have subscribed for the Kubelik-Paderewski-Homer-Witherspoon series of concerts, can obtain their season tickets by applying to the honorary secretary of the Victoria Musical Society, Stewart Williams, either by letter or personally, at his office on Fort street. The box office at the theatre will be opened for the Kubelik concert at 10 a.m. on January 4th. No season tickets will be issued after the box office is opened.

Antonio Loachlavo, the man who is wanted in Sydney, Australia, and who a week ago was remanded, came up again this morning in the police court and on the request of W. C. Moresby was again remanded for another week. J. A. Alkman asked that the bail of \$2,000 should be considered, reduced in order that the man might live in a hotel instead of in the police lock-up. The magistrate, however, refused to reduce the amount of bail and he was remanded for another week under the same terms as before.

The regular Saturday 10-cent children matinee will be given at the New Grand to-morrow afternoon, when the little ones will see a performance that will please them better than any they have witnessed in a long time, as the big holiday bill show being presented this week is one of the best that has been given in the Grand. It is headed by Ameen Abou Hamed and his troupe of eight acrobatic and tumbling Arabs, and the other features include the Rosalies in a splendid light and slick wire act; Gray and Graham, novelty, comedy, musical act; Evans and Lloyd in the comedy sketch, "Turning the Tables"; Evangeline Metcalf, singing and acrobatic dancer; Thos. J. Price singing the illustrated song, "Keep on Smiling"; two very funny moving pictures, and the overture, "A Tourist's Experience in Victoria."

A pair of gold mounted spectacles or eyeglasses make an acceptable Xmas present. Call and see what A. P. Blyth, the optician and jeweler, of Fort street, is offering in this line. The sight can be tested after Xmas.

## DIRECT FROM FRANCE

Unfermented (Mas-de-la-Ville) Grape Wine, guaranteed absolutely non-alcoholic. Just the Wine for your Christmas Dinner.

Quarts ..... 75c. Pints ..... 40c.

## Carne's Up-to-date Grocery

COR. GOV'T. AND FORT STS. Next to C. P. R. Office.

## FINCH &amp; FINCH

JUST RECEIVED

## A Fresh Shipment

OF

Men's  
Overcoats

IN MANY

DIFFERENT STYLES.

GRAPPLING WITH  
WATER QUESTION

City Council Will Have Opportunity  
of Dealing With Subject at  
Next Meeting.

On Monday next Ald. Henderson will introduce a by-law to give effect to the recommendations of Expert Adams in regard to the water supply for the city. The intention of the mover is to have it passed in time for it to be voted on at the time of the election next month.

When asked about the scheme this morning, Ald. Henderson stated that of the \$618,000 to be voted, only \$90,500 would be actually expended on the lake improvements, the balance being for a redistribution system and for the reservoir.

The council practically decided that they would abide by the recommendations of the expert, and this by-law is the logical result of their previous action. Should the by-law be accepted by the people work would be commenced on the reservoir and the new main leading to it at once, so that it would to a great extent solve the unemployed question. It is not likely that the work would be done in time to affect the supply for next summer, as it would probably not be finished until the autumn.

The by-law is being prepared, and will be distributed among the aldermen possibly to-day. It will therefore be possible to pass on the by-law on Monday evening.

His Worship gives notice that he will ask for a by-law to be submitted to the electorate asking if it is the wish of the people that Sooke lake should be used as an auxiliary water supply to Elk lake.

## INSTANTLY KILLED.

Fireman From Steamer Charming Met His Death To-day.

About half-past ten this morning David Don, a fireman on the C. P. R. steamship Charming, fell from the cradle at the marine ways, Esquimalt, and, alighting on his head, was instantly killed. The unfortunate man was leaving the vessel which is being repaired on the ways, after working in the engine room. He missed his footing while walking on the planks of the cradle and fell to his death. City Coroner Hart went to Esquimalt together with Hanna's ambulance, and the body was brought into the city. An inquest may be held.

Don was a man about forty years of age and had lived in Victoria for number of years, most of them spent in the employ of the C. P. R. coast steamship service as fireman. He resided at the Empire hotel on Johnson street, having no relatives, as far as is known, in the city. He has a brother living at Abbotsford, B. C.

Next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock the Victoria city band, under the leadership of Sidney Rogers, will give another free concert in the New Grand theatre. In addition to the numbers of the band there will be instrumental solos. A collection will be taken for the benefit of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society. The programme will be published in to-morrow's paper.

All members of the hockey club are asked to turn out on Saturday to practice in preparation for the league game which takes place on January 4th against Vancouver. As a number of the members of the team will be playing Rugby, there will be room for several new men on the team which will go to the Terminal city.

All Orangemen are asked to meet at the lodge room to-night at 8 o'clock to arrange for the funeral of Post Master W. J. Nelson, city solicitor and police magistrate of Roseland. The remains arrive this evening by the steamer Princess Victoria and the funeral will be held Sunday afternoon at 1.30. Grand Master McLaren, of Vancouver, is here to take part.

This evening there will be Christmas entertainments in several of the city churches. In the Metropolitan Methodist church the annual entertainment of the Sunday school will be held, commencing at 5 o'clock. A good programme of music, songs and recitations has been prepared by the children of the school. On the Christmas eve there will be presents for all the children. All friends and strangers are invited to attend. The Congregational church will also hold its entertainment. Supper will be served at 5 o'clock and following that a programme will be given. St. Columbia Sunday school will hold their entertainment at 8 o'clock this evening.

A FINE OF FIFTY  
DOLLARS IMPOSED

J. Barnswell Will Have to Pay For  
Defeat He Sustained in  
Recent Fight.

Jimmie Barnswell was this morning fined \$50 by Police Magistrate Jay for engaging in a fist encounter at Goldstream contrary to the law.

There was a good attendance at the police court as soon as it opened at 10 o'clock, and they waited patiently until the case was called, nearly an hour later, after the city business had been disposed of.

George Morphy appeared for the crown and W. Moresby for Barnswell. The only witness called was the referee, August J. Baynton, a barber, who told of Barnswell having come to his place of business on the afternoon previous to the day in question, and asked him to act as referee in an encounter with Theodore Fischer, as they had differences to settle. He agreed, and the fight took place at a hall near the Goldstream hotel on the following morning. A ring was formed and the fight took place. The referee declared there was only one rather long round, which lasted about five minutes. That closed the fight, as Barnswell refused to fight any more, he not being in a condition to continue. Before the fight commenced witness announced that the affair would be for points under the Marquis of Queensbury rules. No admission was charged.

In answer to the magistrate, Baynton said that there was considerable rivalry and ill-feeling between the men. He did not know of any money being put up. There were a good many spectators present. He received no remuneration for his work of refereeing. Barnswell had told him that they had a previous fight.

W. C. Moresby, in addressing the court, said the previous encounter took place in a saloon. The men were at that time somewhat under the influence of liquor, and were not allowed to continue the fight. No arrangement was made at that time to renew the contest. He thought that as the man Barnswell had never before given trouble in such a way his fine should be made very light.

The magistrate stated that accused had twice been up before for drunkenness, and as this was the second tussle the men had had he would impose the maximum penalty of \$50.

## CHRISTMAS WEDDING.

Mr. J. A. Brewster and Miss Ellen White Were United in Matrimony.

On Christmas night a quiet wedding was solemnized at the residence of Mr. Samuel Vorge, Third street, the contracting parties being Mr. James Archibald Brewster, of Victoria, and Miss Mary Ellen White, of Cumberland. The Rev. Mr. Tapscott officiated at the ceremony.

The bride was dressed in pink silk and looked very charming. The bridesmaid wore cream silk. The brother and sister of the groom were present at the ceremony.

After the wedding feast the evening was passed with songs and music. Among those who contributed to the programme, were Mrs. M. Lowry, who gave a sweet rendering of "Sing Me to Sleep," and also "Life's Dream is Over." Mrs. Lenn also sang several songs in all of which she was heard to advantage, while Mrs. White added to the enjoyment of the evening.

The happy couple were the recipients of numerous presents. They will take up their residence of 1109 Hillside avenue.

## IN AID OF HOME.

Orphanage Will Receive the Proceeds From Disposition of Two-Well Bred Dogs.

C. H. Wilson, a dog fancier of repute, who lives at the corner of Hillside avenue and Cook street, has two English dogs of good stock that he intends to donate to the Protestant Orphanage home. Mr. Wilson does not propose to hand the dogs over to the institution literally but has arranged for the print and circulation of 100 draw-tickets which are to be disposed of at \$1 each and may be purchased at the Hub cigar store, Government street.

On Friday next two tickets will be drawn and the holder of the first number will have first choice of the two valuable dogs. The second holder taking the remaining setter. Both of the dogs are worth over \$25 and come of English stock. All the proceeds will be handed over by the proprietor of the Hub cigar store to the Orphanage and it is hoped that all friends of the institution will help to dispose of the tickets in order to raise the \$150 intended.

Last evening the last meeting of the year of the Victoria Nest, No. 10, Brotherhood of O.W.s, was held in the A. O. U. W. hall.

Twenty per cent discount at W. H. Pennock's, 624 Yates street. He is going out of business. Buy your Xmas presents here and save money.

A beautiful Eldersdown quilt, manufactured from the best English embroidered satin, finished with panel borders, nicely stitched, systems for ventilation. Each quilt is filled with best English down. Well worth \$20 each. Extraordinary value at \$12.75. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

REVOLVER FIRED  
BY A MASKED MAN

John Meldram of British Columbia  
Electric Company Had to Run  
With Funds.

A hold-up man evidently had designs on the funds of the B. C. Electric Railway Company late last night when John Meldram was returning with the proceeds of the sale of tickets from Frank LeRoy's cigar stand to the offices of the company. Mr. Meldram had in his possession about \$150, and was coming along Langley street when he saw a man in the door of Hiram Walker's liquor store. He became suspicious and on coming nearer he noticed that the man was masked and apparently carried a pistol. He moved faster and a moment later the man fired at him, but missed. He broke into a run and dashed into the office without further molestation.

M. L. Harby, the night clerk, rushed into the street, but no one was to be seen and the police were then called, but by this time the man had entirely disappeared. Constable Webb was not far from the scene at the time and he heard the pistol shot but thought the sound came from the opposite direction. Harby is inclined to think that the man was waiting for him as he usually brings the cash, but last night he was busy and the other man went instead of him. Had the man been expecting Meldram he would have attacked him sooner.

## PERSONAL

Wm. McNeill, parliamentary representative of the V. W. & Y. railway, spent Christmas in the city, and returned last night in Vancouver. Mrs. McNeill and children are remaining for a few days with Mrs. Munro.

Miss Darby, representing the Western Canada Immigration Association, is on a visit to the city, preparing a number of articles for publication under the name of the association. She is spending to-day in Victoria.

Dr. Elliot S. Rowe, secretary of the Vancouver Tourist Association, came over last evening for a short visit to Victoria.

Captain McMeeking, of Nanaimo, was in the city during Christmas spending the holiday with his parents.

On Christmas day at 5.30 at Christ Church cathedral Mr. Leonard A. Walton and Miss Runtie B. Post, of this city, were united in wedlock. The bride was attired in embroidered net over cream silk, and was attended by Mrs. T. E. Sullivan. The groom was supported by Mr. Sullivan. Many presents were received by the bride and groom.

Triumphant  
Banner

MARCH AND TWO-STEP

BY E. T. PAULL

Price 35c.

Hear it played at

## Fletcher Bros.

93 GOVERNMENT ST.

XMAS  
AFTER EFFECTS.

AFTER THE FEAST  
SOMETIMES COMES THE  
"DOSE."

Some of the good, old-fashioned recipes are worth twice as much as the new fangled remedies that lose half their virtue in trying to be made to taste nice.

In the compounding of your favorite recipes, we invariably employ "first quality" ingredients.

**PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED  
BY US CAN BE DE-  
PENDED UPON.**

Every prescription is checked over a second time to prevent the slightest chance of error.

LOWEST PRICES.

## TERRY &amp; MARETT

The Prescription Drugstore,  
Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.

## Y.M.C.A.

SATURDAY "POP."

PROF. E. M. BURWASH, M. A.  
on "EGYPT-LAND OF THE  
SPHYNX."

Fifty Excellent Views on  
Canvas.

Ladies and Gentlemen, 10c.

EXTRA **OB** QUALITY  
Trade Mark

**Absolutely Free from Grain  
and Patent Still Spirit**

CONTINUOUSLY  
SUPPLIED FOR  
TWENTY-SEVEN  
YEARS TO THE  
**HOUSE OF LORDS**

A Record not Equalled by Any  
Other Brand of Scotch  
Whisky on the Market

**THE HUDSON'S BAY CO.**  
Sole Agents for B. C.

**BEST BRANDS CANNED VEGETABLES**

TOMATOES, per tin	15c.
TOMATOES, small tins, 2 tins for	25c.
EARLY JUNE PEAS, 2 tins for	25c.
CORN, 2 tins for	25c.
BEANS, 2 tins for	25c.
PUMPKIN, per tin	15c.
ASPARAGUS TIPS, per tin	30c.

**F. P. WATSON**  
Phone 448. GROCERIES. 623 Yates St.

**BE  
WISE**

Now that Xmas has gone  
again and you have time  
to think of your own com-  
forts,

**Do  
Not  
Forget**

That the winter months are at hand and you should be  
prepared with a

**Good Overcoat and a Warm  
Suit of Clothes**

We can make to your order a **SUIT or OVERCOAT**  
**FROM \$15.00 TO \$30.00.**

Which is worth twice the money at other stores

**Wide Awake Tailoring Co.**  
543 JOHNSON STREET.

**STOP!**

AT THE  
CORNER OF FORT AND BLAN-  
HARD STREETS  
AND BUY YOUR  
GROCERIES  
Dicks & Bloomquist

**Building Lots  
FOR SALE**

**Houses Built  
ON THE INSTALMENT PLAN.**

**D. H. Bale**  
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.  
Phone 1148.

**Edison  
Records**  
For  
January,  
PRICE 40 CENTS.  
Now on sale.

**M. W.  
Waitt & Co.  
LIMITED**  
1004 GOVERNMENT ST.







## UMBRELLAS

NOTHING BETTER to lay up for a rainy day than one of our choice Umbrellas. There's an individuality about our Umbrellas from the fact that we purchase tops in gross lots from manufacturers who make tops only; our handles, too, are purchased in this way—no two handles alike. We assemble them in our own factory, so that an Umbrella purchased here is unique—distinctly different from others. Every frame we use is the famous "Paragon"; materials also the highest grade.

DID YOU EVER THINK THAT AN UMBRELLA IS THE VERY THING FOR A NEW YEAR'S GIFT FOR MAN OR WOMAN?

Challoner & Mitchell  
Diamond Merchants and Silversmiths,  
GOVERNMENT ST.

## THEATRE

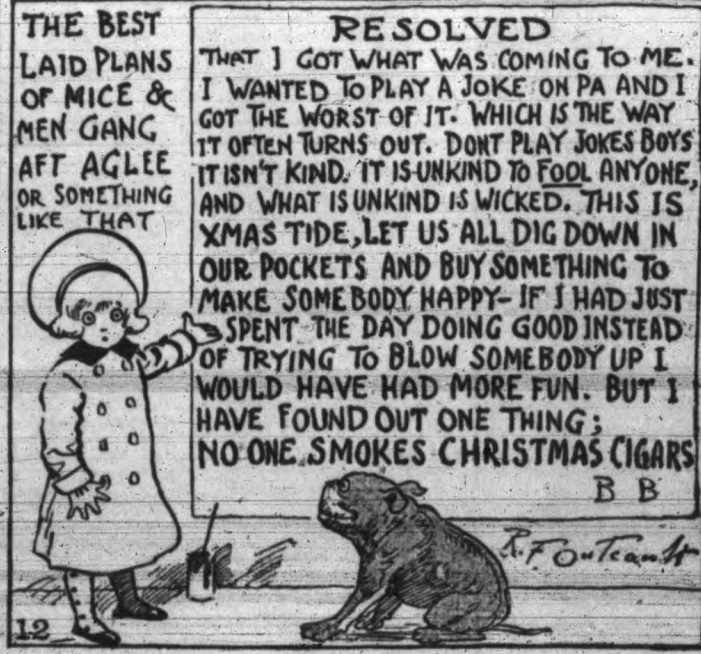
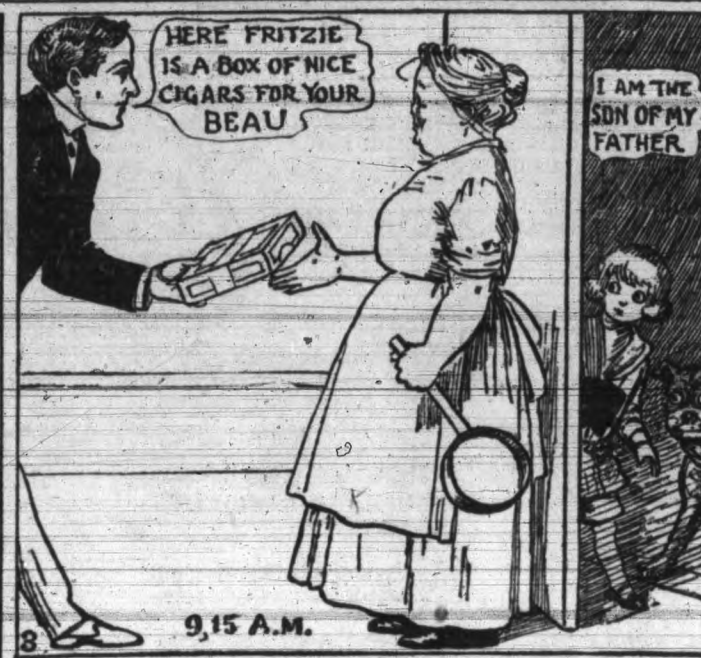
MONDAY, DEC. 30th.  
HENRY D. HARRIS PRESENTS THE  
GREATEST PLAY OF THE  
CENTURY

## The Lion and the Mouse

BY CHARLES KLEIN.  
Prices: Sec. 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, 95c, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 1.60, 1.70, 1.80, 1.90, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 2.60, 2.70, 2.80, 2.90, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 3.60, 3.70, 3.80, 3.90, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 4.60, 4.70, 4.80, 4.90, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 5.60, 5.70, 5.80, 5.90, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 6.60, 6.70, 6.80, 6.90, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 7.60, 7.70, 7.80, 7.90, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 8.60, 8.70, 8.80, 8.90, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 9.60, 9.70, 9.80, 9.90, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 10.30, 10.40, 10.50, 10.60, 10.70, 10.80, 10.90, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 11.60, 11.70, 11.80, 11.90, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 12.60, 12.70, 12.80, 12.90, 13.00, 13.10, 13.20, 13.30, 13.40, 13.50, 13.60, 13.70, 13.80, 13.90, 14.00, 14.10, 14.20, 14.30, 14.40, 14.50, 14.60, 14.70, 14.80, 14.90, 15.00, 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## OUTCAULT'S ORIGINAL BUSTER BROWN, MARY IANE AND HIS DOG





## MAYORALTY

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

At the earnest request of a number of citizens, I beg to announce myself as a candidate for Mayor at the forthcoming municipal election, therefore, request your vote and influence.

Respectfully yours,  
LEWIS HALL.

## FOR MAYOR

ELECTORS OF VICTORIA.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I purpose being a Candidate at the coming Election.

With heartiest good wishes of the season.

W. J. HANNA.

To the Electors of Ward No. 2.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I beg to announce myself as a candidate for Alderman, Ward No. 2 at the forthcoming municipal election, and request your vote and influence.

Respectfully yours,  
A. M. BANNERMAN.

## FOR REEVE

To the Electors of the Municipality of the District of Saanich.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—At the request of a number of electors I have the pleasure of announcing myself as a candidate for Reeve at the forthcoming municipal election, and solicit your votes and influence.

Yours respectfully,  
A. G. SNELLING.

The Perfection Pressed Stone Co. Ltd.  
GLADSTONE AVENUE (Sand Pits)  
Makers of

## HOLLOW CONCRETE BLOCKS

The cheapest and most lasting building material, fireproof, does not rust or decay, needs no painting. Phone 292.


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## Steelman's

### SOOTHING Powders

Relieve FEVERISH HEAT.  
Prevent FITS, CONVULSIONS, etc.

Preserve a healthy state of the constitution IN CHILDREN

Please observe the EE in STEELMAN.

CONTAIN NO POISON

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## What Will Be Your Choice?

Christmas came but once a year, And you should not trifle, Now is the accepted time To buy your boy a RIFLE. If a rifle he cannot raise, Try him on ROLLER SKATES, Or a BICYCLE, if he choose, To go wheeling with his mate.

Come Early and Select Your Choice and we will keep it for you till Xmas.

HARRIS & SMITH,  
120 BROAD STREET  
Phone B969.

## JUST ARRIVED

LARGE shipment of Chinese "Pongee" silk, best quality, and Japanese "Crepes" of all colors and patterns, for sale by piece or by yard, or in any quantity required, at lowest prices. H. and W. Corner Street. Next the Fire Hall.

## WHY B. C. SHOULD BE A WHITE MAN'S LAND

Weighty Reasons Advanced by Duncan Ross, M. P., in His Contribution to Debate on Oriental Immigration.

(Special Correspondence of the Times).  
Ottawa, Dec. 18.—Duncan Ross, M. P. (Yale Cariboo), "did himself proud" in his speech on the Oriental Immigration question, giving the members a mass of information on this subject, which did not fail to impress them. He showed that he had made a profound study of the question, his observations covering many salient phases. He said:  
"The problem of dealing with Asia, is no new one; indeed, the question is as old as the sons of Noah. For many centuries, the people of Europe were threatened by what is popularly known as the Yellow Peril, and it was not until about five centuries ago that the ascendancy of the white man became clear and decisive. The Europeans went on voyages of discovery, and took possession of the vacant lands, and afterwards retained possession of those lands by a free use of gunpowder, a writer in the Edinburgh Review points out:  
"The white man fails to realize that he has owed his ability to dictate terms to the men of other colors, far less to the mental superiority in which he prides himself, than to the restless spirit of dispute and inquiry, which led him from one discovery to another. The invention of gunpowder, about the same time, enabled the white man to obtain supremacy over his less fortunate neighbor, and that supremacy, although sometimes threatened, has been maintained until the present."  
Under such conditions, a great disparity in the density of population, so far as the different races were concerned, was bound to come. The white man occupies the yellow, the Chinese occupy the square miles of the southern and eastern fringe of Asia. Of these 250,000,000 people, or over 2,000,000 square miles, are under white government; 600,000,000 persons of the white race occupy, to a greater or less extent, some 25,000,000 square miles in all parts of the earth, and control 15,000,000 or 16,000,000 more. In other words, the proportion in favor of the whites is about five to one.

Ambitious yellow men are determined to remove this inequality, and as Rudyard Kipling stated in his Ottawa speech, they no longer have the same exalted idea of us that we have of ourselves. The most convenient spots for these people are on the Pacific slope of the American continent, and while these spots remain vacant, thousands of Orientals will naturally be expected.

One has only to learn of the way in which the people of China live to be convinced that the desire of these people to secure more land, is a natural one. Malthus, on population, speaking of China:  
"The whole surface of the empire is, with trifling exceptions, dedicated to the production of food for man alone. There is no meadow, and very little pasture; neither are the fields cultivated in oats, beans or turnips, for the support of cattle of any kind. Little land is taken up for roads, which are few and narrow, the chief communication being by water. There are no commons or lands suffered to lie waste by neglect or the caprice or for the sport of great proprietors. No arable land lies fallow. The soil under a hot and fertilizing sun, yields annually, in most instances, double crop."

Notwithstanding that the great majority of the people live under such frugal conditions, the prodigious number of them occasions a great deal of misery, and the same authority quotes the following:  
"The country however, extensive and fertile it may be, is not sufficient to support its inhabitants. Four times as much territory would be necessary to place them at their ease. In Canton alone there is, without exaggeration, more than a million souls, and in a town three or four leagues distant, a still greater number. But what is this to the whole empire, which contains fifteen great provinces all equally peopled? A third part of this infinite population would hardly find sufficient rice to support itself properly. It is well known that extreme misery impels people to the most dreadful excesses. It cannot be said in China, as in Europe, that the poor are idle, and might gain a subsistence if they would work. The labor and efforts of these poor people are beyond conception. A Chinese will pass whole days in digging the earth, some times up to his knees in water, and in the evening is happy to eat a little spoonful of rice, and to drink insipid water in which it was boiled. This is all that they have in general."

What is true of China is true to a less extent of Japan and other Asiatic countries. France always maintained a proportion of people to its area. Poverty is scarcely known there, and people generally are able to live comfortably, and save for a rainy day. If we take France as maintaining a proper density of population and compare it to China and Japan, we find that there are millions upon millions of people in these countries without room to live.

Is it any wonder then that at the investigation recently held by Mr. Mackenzie King, in Vancouver, a Chinese contractor and employer of labor, who is thoroughly acquainted with conditions in his own country, should have made a statement to the effect that if the \$500 head tax were removed half the people of China would come to this country of their own accord looking for work.

But there are poor people in countries outside of China and Japan. Great Britain is not without her poor, largely because the area is limited, and a portion of the land is in the hands of individual owners, who do not cultivate it. As one writer puts it:  
"But in London, there is no escape. Base, brutalizing poverty sweeps along Park Lane, and games with sorrowful, hungry, cowardly eyes, at the palaces of South African millionaires. It crowds the June morning parade of smart ladies in Bond Street. It touts for cabs or needlessly sweeps crossings in front of restaurants. It fills the Strand with drunkards and Piccadilly with prostitutes. It is to be seen in the squares of the fashionable neighborhoods where its presence is drunken women asleep with their babies in their arms. England may be the richest country in the world, but London is a swamp of dreadful poverty. In degree, the provincial cities are as bad. Who that has ever seen them can forget the palpable misery of the poor of Edinburgh and Glasgow and Dublin? There is little chance between Manchester, the home of Richard Cobden, and Birmingham, the home of Mr. Chamberlain."

So that while we have a large amount of sympathy for the yellow race, it should not be sufficiently expensive to crowd out that sympathy we ought to have for the people of our own race and blood.

British Columbia entered Confederation some thirty-six years ago. It was the richest province in the Dominion of Canada. The opportunities for peopling it were many, and it offered every possible attraction to the settler. But British Columbia seldom received any encouragement from the government or parliament of Canada, and imperial statesmen refused to appreciate its importance as a factor in the building up of the Empire. The requests of its mere handful of people were generally treated with contempt. In the general scramble for appropriations, some wise and some otherwise, that were made since Confederation, and are still being made, there was nothing left for poor British Columbia, except the fellows with more votes got what they wanted. Secession was threatened in the early days, because the then government refused to carry out the terms of union, and finally, when the Canadian Pacific railway was built, the eastern people said, now these British Columbians should be satisfied for all time to come, and this federal government took the position that the people of British Columbia could not expect any more when a railway was built for them. But the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway did little or nothing to open up and develop British Columbia. From the time it enters the Rockies, until it reaches the valley of the Fraser, it runs through the poorest portion of the province, with the exception of a very limited area. It opens up no valleys, and it practically escapes the mineral bearing sections. You closed our free ports in which we could buy the cheapest goods that were to be used in the development of our great natural resources, and thereby forced us to buy your highly protected eastern wares, hauled to us by a railway that was absolutely under no control, and which charged us every dollar they could extract from us. It is quite true that incidental to the completion of the road a great city grew up at its western terminus, but this was about the only benefit British Columbia received from the construction of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

The people clamored for railways to open up the valleys of the province, to give transportation facilities to its mineral and timber resources, but while this parliament generously voted large subsidies for development roads elsewhere, for many years it turned a deaf ear to the representations of British Columbia representatives.

The federal government spent thousands of dollars in encouraging immigrants to the Northwest, but not one dollar in getting emigrants for British Columbia. Arrangements were made with transportation companies for cheap rates to the Northwest, and the self-same companies were allowed to compensate themselves for these reductions by making those who had the courage to go to British Columbia, an hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Armstrong) exemplified this same selfish policy when he introduced a resolution calling for free rural postal delivery. By this resolution he simply declared that we ought to starve the undeveloped portion of this country in the interests of the more populous eastern portions.

Honorable gentlemen opposite seem to think that the picture has been overdrawn, but I have resurrected an authority which should appeal at least, to the honorable gentlemen opposite. A number of them will remember Hon. Col. Prior, who represented Victoria in this house for a number of years. He was a Tory of the Tories, whose party loyalty could not be questioned, but he ran up against the studied neglect of British Columbian interests, and finally, driven to desperation he wrote to Sir John Macdonald, the premier of Canada, a letter which substantiates to the fullest extent, the statements which I make. This letter bears date December 12th, 1899, and in part, follows:  
"Dear Sir John:—Both Paris and myself see the matter in the same light, and are heartily sick of trying to do our duty to our constituents without being able to accomplish anything. I consider that, ever since I have been in the House you never tried to do justice to Victoria. When I say 'you' of course I mean your government."

"Nothing that I asked for or appointed to anything has been granted, although I never asked for anything out of reason. \* \* \* All I want to do is to get what is fair for my constituents. \* \* \* In conjunction with my colleague I repeatedly brought to the notice of different ministers the necessity of new post office and customs buildings here, but no notice whatever was taken of our application. \* \* \* When a mil-

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latter comes here he accepts a banquet, takes a drive around a block and is off again. He never takes the trouble to see for himself what our requirements are, and even when he is told by the representatives, he makes a note of them, perhaps, and that is the last of it. \* \* \* I shall call a public meeting, explain the whole matter, and resign my seat. I know it will make much difference to you, and you will say: 'Let the young fool resign.' \* \* \* If Victoria is not to get what she is justly entitled to, I do not wish any longer to be her representative."

(Ed.) E. G. PRIOR.

Needless to say, Col. Prior did not resign, and the same conditions prevailed until this government came into power in 1896. An error must not be made. There were times when it could not rid itself of the traditions of the past, and it listened to the tempter, in the shape of the importunate easterners with a greater voting power, but it can be safely said that when the history of Canada is written due credit must be given the Laurier government for its early appreciation of the fact that the destiny of this country, if it were to become great, was bound up in the west, and in its efforts to develop and people that portion of the Dominion. British Columbia received substantial recognition.

The construction of the Great West Pacific railway did more to develop British Columbia than any other factor. The government was severely criticised by honorable gentlemen opposite for its policy in this connection, but no more profitable investment of money was ever made by any country than that by Canada when she granted a few million dollars to aid in the construction of the Great West Pacific railway. Coal mines were opened up, lumber mills were established, the fertile portions of the valley were brought under cultivation, with the result that to-day from Medicine Hat to Kootenay Landing, is a valley of prosperous growing towns and villages.

The main line of the Canadian Pacific railway runs a little over a hundred miles from the international boundary line, and practically all the development of British Columbia, except portions of Lillooet and Cariboo and the coast, is south of the Canadian Pacific railway main line. This is accounted for by the fact that there are no railways north of the Canadian Pacific railway, and until the Yukon and Alaskan railways were opened up, the stage coach are interesting and picturesque, they do not tend to hasten settlement or development. British Columbia is seven hundred miles in length from the United States to its northern boundary. About one-sixth of its area—the southern portion—is partially developed; five-sixths remains undeveloped. The country north of the Canadian Pacific railway is just as rich in mineral resources, in timber, and in agricultural lands. Again, this government endeavored to bring about the construction of a railway through the northern portion of the province by which a promising district would be opened up, and the trade of the Yukon converted for Canadian people, but when honorable gentlemen opposite could not defeat the project themselves they had it defeated in another place. During the last years of the Yukon trade, Seattle got the cream, and Northern British Columbia remained unpeopled and its resources undeveloped. But the great colonization of the Grand Trunk Pacific. It will run through the centre of the undeveloped five-sixths. From the time it leaves Tete Juan Cache, until it reaches Prince Rupert, it will open up a country of the most desirable kind for settlement. The great Peace River valley with its ten million acres of agricultural lands in British Columbia, is brought nearer to the market by the Canadian Pacific, Nechako, and other valleys will be invaded, and an illimitable wealth of mineral and timber will be made available, while the branches which are sure to be built to make southern connections with this railway, will open up districts equally desirable. British Columbia is coming to her own after years of neglect and neglecting. The statesmen of the past, either Canadian or Imperial, realized the importance of British Columbia from an Imperial point of view, we would have today one million white people in British Columbia, instead of less than two hundred and fifty thousand; and with one million white people in British Columbia, the Oriental question would scarcely be worth discussing. Our own people would then have possession of the land, and they would be strong enough to retain possession. But see the situation to-day, Mr. Speaker. There is room for the million people, the opportunities are there, and the vacant places are fast being made available. The settlement of British Columbia can no longer be retarded; but the choice of settlement has to be made. Shall it be white or yellow? The struggling, starving masses of the Orient look across the Pacific, and see in British Columbia a veritable promised land, overflowing with everything necessary for the comfort of man. Are we going to let them come? British Columbia has room for a million of either one class or the other, but there is not room for both. As well try to mix water and oil, as mix white and yellow. Race prejudice has existed since the day when an all-wise though inscrutable Providence, took sides by a special blessing on the sons of Japhet, and will continue to exist for all time.

We cannot appreciate the Oriental mind. We cannot understand his ways nor his ours. Summing up Lafadio Hearn's Works on Japan, the Edinburgh Review places the whole situation in a nutshell as follows:  
"The conclusions which we are entitled to draw from Hearn, conclusions which have the sanction not only of the most thoughtful writers on Japan, but of the Japanese themselves, warn us in our dealings with the country to avoid equally an attitude of superior admiration or of Pharisaic superiority. The Japanese are no worse than ourselves; they may possibly— heaven help them—be no better. But they are, and they will remain; fundamentally different. Should they conceivably or inconceivably adopt Christianity, they will produce an entirely different sort of Christian; they break themselves into the Roman character, they will still read life from right to left. We shall never be able to understand their mental processes more accurately than those of the cat upon the hearth-rug, even had we as favorable opportunities for study."

"We might in a dozen ways and with untold profit to ourselves, take Japan for an example, we might strive to shame our timorous apathy with the contrast of her determination; but even should we sit at her feet we must never imagine that we do, or can, understand her. That she will outwit us for good or evil, we may take for granted."

Meredith Townsend, another well-known writer, speaks of the "dull unconquerable, unmitigable, distaste of Asiatics for white men." Is it any wonder that this feeling is reciprocated?

Such, then, are the people who are looking with longing eyes on British Columbia, anxious to take possession. No greater mistake could be made by the British Empire, there could be no graver menace to its future, than to allow the Pacific province to become filled with Orientals. We are told that we should do nothing to disturb the friendly relations between two great world powers. There can be no unbridge taken from our desire to regulate our immigration as we see fit. It is a fundamental maxim of international law that every state has the right to regulate immigration to its territories as is most convenient to the safety and prosperity of the country, and such regulations do not violate any rule of international comity. It is quite true that the relations between Great Britain and Japan are cordial to-day, but what of to-morrow? What of a people whose mental process we cannot gauge more accurately than that of the cat upon the hearth-rug? In the event of trouble, we cannot denationalize the Jap within our borders. Once a Japanese is in Vancouver, he is at the summit of the Rockies, our great national military railway, the safest and surest means of conveyance between Great Britain and the Orient, is manned to-day by subjects of the Mikado. The alert, aggressive little brown men do sentry duty at "The Loop" and other high-tickets, that are the marvel of engineering skill. Should trouble come, a stick of dynamite would destroy one of these treaties and our national military railway would be out of commission. This is only one instance to show that there may be other questions to be considered besides that of welcoming a people we do not want, and do not understand.

The people of the Pacific province have been severely criticized for their language and their actions, in connection with this question. Violence is to be deprecated, but the people of British Columbia have said nothing and done nothing that had not been said and done before in other British countries, where they and the problem to solve, and where they invariably solved it as we want it solved in British Columbia. My hon. friend, who represents Vancouver, has been censured for having made some reference to a modernized repetition of the "Boston tea-party," a reference which he repudiates, but even if it were guilty, he would have been without a distinguished precedent.

A gentleman who was knighted in recognition of his valuable services to the Empire, and who happened to be the leader of the government of New South Wales, was guilty of giving utterance to the following in 1883. Speaking on the Chinese Restriction Bill, he said:  
"In this crisis of the Chinese question, and it is a crisis, we have acted calmly with a desire to see clearly the way before us; but at the same time we have acted with decision, and we don't mean to turn back. Neither for Her Majesty's ships of war, nor for Her Majesty's representative on the spot, nor for the secretary of state for the colonies, do we intend to turn aside from our purpose, which is to terminate the landing of Chinese on these shores forever, except under the restrictions imposed by the bill, which will amount and which are intended to amount to practical prohibition."

The gentleman was Sir Henry Parks. Needless to say, his views prevailed, and his name goes down to history as that of a statesman, not an agitator. Some ministers of the Gospel have been manufacturing biblical platitudes and firing them at us for our position on this question. Conspicuous among them has been Rev. Dr. Johnston, of

the American Presbyterian church. Montreal. He visited British Columbia this summer, (and we were glad to see him), and he happened to be in Vancouver at the time of the riot. He returned home full of information about the Oriental question, and, availing himself of an opportunity to address a banquet of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, he won their plaudits by denouncing what he has been pleased to call the narrow views of the people of British Columbia. Now, the Rev. Dr. Johnston is a gentleman entitled to the very highest regard, but it may be stated that the American Presbyterian church in Montreal is not the best place in the world to study all the economic phases of the Oriental question, and the plaudits which he received from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association should have warned him that his final summing up must be entirely wrong, and not in the best interests of the country.

Rev. Dr. Johnston could get another view, another outlook, by studying life at closer quarters, and in its more varied phases in the great city of Montreal. Let him leave Dorchester street, where his church is situated, let him cease admiring the beauties of Dominion Park. Let him desert his comfortable, wealthy congregation, for the nonce, and let him go down into the city below the hill, where we are told the people are so crowded that if the designs of a block stood shoulder to shoulder, they would completely encircle it. There, he may find a new light on this question, and he might ask: can we escape our responsibilities in connection with these people, whose condition cannot be improved without some effort on our part, by boosting for an alien race who will come and fill our vacant spots without any effort on our part and then, having asked himself what we are going to do with these and the millions of others of our own race, who are even less fortunate, he might go back to his early school days and his Canadian history, and read the following extract from Lord Durham's report on Canada:

"The great waste lands of the Empire were the rightful patrimony of the English people. Ample appendage which God and nature had set aside in the new world for those whose lot had assigned them but insufficient portions in the old."

The hon. the leader of the opposition (Mr. R. L. Borden) during his recent pilgrimage to the west, earnestly and conscientiously strove to make some political capital for his own party out of the situation in British Columbia. With his efforts in this direction no fault can be found. He had a good deal to say about the fact that the seven members from British Columbia uttered no protest when the Japanese treaty came before this House for ratification. We appreciate the compliment very much when he delegates to the members from British Columbia the duties and the functions of the opposition, but he can scarcely escape his share of the responsibility in that way. If any objections could be offered to the ratification of the Japanese treaty, it was surely the duty of the opposition who are here to analyze, to criticize, to oppose the measures of the government, to have found these objections. They cannot escape the responsibility for not

having made these objections by saying that the members from British Columbia took no part in this discussion or offered no protest at that time. We heard the discussion when the Japanese treaty was submitted to parliament for ratification, and we had the assurance of the government that the friendly arrangements entered into between this government and that of Japan, in reference to the restriction of immigration, would be carried out notwithstanding the ratification of this treaty. We had not only these assurances, but the assurance was again given by the Japanese consul that notwithstanding the ratification of this treaty these restrictions would be lived up to by the government of Japan. And having these assurances, we saw no good reason then why the treaty should not be ratified.

Mr. R. L. Borden: Is the hon. gentleman referring to assurances that were given in the House?

Mr. Duncan Ross: I am referring to assurances that were given in the House and outside the House.

Mr. R. L. Borden: What were the assurances given outside the House?

Mr. Duncan Ross: The assurances given outside the House were contained in a letter which was written by the representatives of Japan to the government, that notwithstanding the ratification of this treaty, he would undertake, on the part of his government, to carry out these restrictions. Now, the hon. leader of the opposition not only did not oppose the ratification of this treaty, but if any criticism at all were offered it was in the nature of attacking what he and his friends were pleased to call the dilatory methods of the government in not securing the ratification of the treaty at an earlier date. I remember the hon. member for Hamilton (Mr. Barker) protesting because this treaty was not ratified in connection with some grievance. I presume, that some constituent of his had in regard to trade with Japan. On May 15th, 1906, I am quoting from Hansard the hon. leader of the opposition spoke as follows:  
"It seems to me that prompt measures should be taken so that those who desire to ship to Japan should have the advantage of the treaty at the earliest possible moment. I do not know that we have taken sufficient pains up to the present to promote and develop commercial relations between Canada and Japan. It is generally conceded that a very large business might be done in certain lines and it would be a great disappointment to those who propose to develop that business if they were to find that there are still difficulties in the way."

So that you see, Sir, that if any criticism were offered at all by the hon. leader of the opposition of any of his supporters, it was to urge the government to procure the ratification of this treaty. When the treaty was up for discussion in connection with its ratification I find that the hon. leader of the opposition took part in the discussion. As the leader of a great party looking at legislation which was certainly an innovation in this country, practically delegating to an Oriental country the right to dictate to us our own policy with reference to immigration.

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Mr. R. L. Borden: What were the assurances given outside the House?

Mr. Duncan Ross: The assurances given outside the House were contained in a letter which was written by the representatives of Japan to the government, that notwithstanding the ratification of this treaty, he would undertake, on the part of his government, to carry out these restrictions. Now, the hon. leader of the opposition not only did not oppose the ratification of this treaty, but if any criticism at all were offered it was in the nature of attacking what he and his friends were pleased to call the dilatory methods of the government in not securing the ratification of the treaty at an earlier date. I remember the hon. member for Hamilton (Mr. Barker) protesting because this treaty was not ratified in connection with some grievance. I presume, that some constituent of his had in regard to trade with Japan. On May 15th, 1906, I am quoting from Hansard the hon. leader of the opposition spoke as follows:

"It seems to me that prompt measures should be taken so that those who desire to ship to Japan should have the advantage of the treaty at the earliest possible moment. I do not know that we have taken sufficient pains up to the present to promote and develop commercial relations between Canada and Japan. It is generally conceded that a very large business might be done in certain lines and it would be a great disappointment to those who propose to develop that business if they were to find that there are still difficulties in the way."

So that you see, Sir, that if any criticism were offered at all by the hon. leader of the opposition of any of his supporters, it was to urge the government to procure the ratification of this treaty. When the treaty was



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## WHY B. C. SHOULD BE WHITE MAN'S LAND

(Continued from page 1)

tion—I say as the leader of a great party he took part in that discussion and I will again quote his remarks in that connection. You will find them on page 1547 of Hansard, 1906-7, vol. 1:

"Mr. R. L. Borden: What is the value of a yen?"

"That is the only contribution to this important debate made by the hon. leader of the opposition and yet he will go out to the province of British Columbia and endeavor, as I have said before, to get some political advantage out of this question. He will tell the people there that the members from British Columbia took no part in this discussion when he himself as leader of a party only offered a mercenary argument in asking the question: 'What is the value of a yen?'"

Mr. Bluff: What were the seven Liberal members from British Columbia doing?"

Mr. Duncan Ross: I thought I explained to the House what they were doing. As I pointed out, when this treaty came up for ratification the government stated to the House that the arrangements then entered into with the government of Japan and which were then being carried out to the satisfaction of the people of British Columbia would still be carried out notwithstanding the ratification of the treaty and with the other assurances that the Japanese consul, living in the city of Ottawa, had written to the government that he would undertake on the part of his government to see that these restrictions were carried out, we did exactly what every member, whether a supporter of the government or the opposition, did in this House—we unanimously supported the ratification of the treaty.

I am willing to take my share of the responsibility in that connection, but the leader of the opposition cannot escape his share. What I do object to is that the leader of a great party, sitting in his seat in this House and using no argument except to ask the question: 'What is the value of a yen?' should go to the province of British Columbia and denounce us because we took no part in that discussion and offered no objection to the measure. It is quite true that after leaving the province of British Columbia where this question is a live one, he regaled his audience in Winnipeg with extracts from Hansard to show that he had sounded a note of warning in reference to Japan, but he did not tell his audience that these remarks of his were delivered some two years before the treaty was ratified by parliament, and that when the treaty was up for ratification he did not have a word to say as one who takes a keen interest in the welfare of the hon. gentleman, might I be permitted to suggest that the criticism of the

tion of Hindus who are British subjects. Why not? We are legislating today against British subjects who come from the shadow of Downing street, our immigration laws declare that we shall only take those who come up to the standard we want, whether they come from Great Britain or elsewhere. If we do that in connection with British subjects coming from Great Britain why should we not do it in connection with British subjects coming from Calcutta or Bombay?"

Mr. Sproule: Because of the contract with the North Atlantic Trading Company.

Mr. Duncan Ross: I do not understand my hon. friend.

Mr. Sproule: I say because of the contract entered into with the North Atlantic Trading Company.

Mr. Duncan Ross: I still cannot understand the hon. gentleman.

Mr. Sproule: The hon. gentleman (Mr. Ross) says: If we only take from Great Britain those immigrants whom we want, why cannot we do the same with regard to other countries, and I say it is because of the contract entered into with the North Atlantic Trading Company with reference to the immigrants coming here.

Mr. Duncan Ross: There was nothing in the contract entered with the North Atlantic Trading Company that interfered in any way with the strict enforcement of any immigration laws which the parliament might pass, and possibly one of the reasons for cancelling the contract with the North Atlantic Trading Company was because under the contract we were getting a class of people that we did not want.

In this connection may I be permitted to speak very briefly of the situation which developed in the Transvaal. The Imperial government conceded the right of the government there to pass legislation against British Indians and placed its stamp of approval upon the legislation. Under President Kruger, the Transvaal attempted to enforce restrictive legislation against Hindus, but the British government objected, and the subsequent representative of the British Indian claims subsequently made, before the British government, stated that they had "cherished the anticipation that the war had for one of its main objects the rescue of British Indians from the harsh treatment to which they were subjected by the late Boer republic."

After the war the government of the Transvaal passed legislation far more restrictive than that enforced by the Boer republic, and on the advice of Sir Arthur Lawley, Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal, and Lord Milner, high commissioner in Africa, the Imperial government refused to interfere with the legislation of a self-governing colony, and British Indians became subjected to restrictive immigration laws in a British colony, far harsher than those which the Boer republic desired to impose upon them before the war.

The same measure of self-government that Canada enjoys is also extended to the Transvaal, and it is not possible similar legislation cannot be questioned. The issues involved in legislation of this character are fully dealt with in a letter of Sir Arthur Lawley, Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal, and a covering letter by Lord Milner, high commissioner in Africa, transmitting Sir Arthur Lawley's letter to the colonial secretary.

These letters are too long to be inserted in Hansard, but they may be found as an appendix to L. E. Neames' work, "The Asiatic Danger in the Colonies," a work which is well worth the study of any one who takes an interest in the subject.

But, after all, Mr. Speaker, the best solution of the question is summed up in Rudyard Kipling's words, "pump in the whites." This policy cannot be made a success without the support and encouragement of this parliament and this government. Every possible attention, every possible assistance, should be given to opening up the desirable portions of the province of British Columbia by aiding the construction of railways, by improving harbor facilities, by greater expenditure on public works, by offering every possible encouragement to the white man to go and settle there.

No portion of the Dominion, nor of the world for that matter, lends itself more to becoming the ideal white man's country than the province of British Columbia. Its climate, its scenery, its soil, the nature of the industries which can be developed, all combine to make British Columbia the most desirable home of the white man. Some years ago the Princess Louise visited British Columbia, and she wrote Her Royal Mother that she was in Victoria, mid-way between Balmoral and heaven; and, in later years, vice-regal representatives, having seen the country for themselves, stated that the Princess Louise erred in placing Victoria so near Balmoral. The same vice-regal representative in discussing fruit growing, at the opening of the New Westminster fair, said:

"Fruit growing in your province has acquired the distinction of being a beautiful art, as well as a most profitable industry. After a maximum term of five years, I understand the settler may look forward with reasonable certainty to a net income of from \$100 to \$150 per acre, after all expenses of cultivation have been paid. Gentlemen, here is a state of things which appears to offer the opportunity of living under

such ideal conditions as struggling humanity has only succeeded in reaching, in one or two of the most favored spots upon the earth. There are thousands of families living in England to-day, families of refinement and culture, and distinction, families such as you would welcome among you with both arms, who would be only too glad to come out and occupy a log hut on five acres of an apple or pear orchard in Canada, if they could do so at a reasonable cost."

It is well within the mark to say that there are one million acres of fruit lands in British Columbia. Five acres of fruit land are equal to 100 acres of wheat land, and will maintain a family of five. With the development of this industry to its fullest extent, a population of over a million would be assured. Allow the Chinese, the Japanese, and the Hindus to engage in this industry, to take possession of the land and to cultivate it, and you completely destroy the industry, so far as the white man is concerned. No white man would do "niggers' work" in the south, and the south for years remained dormant and undeveloped, because the dignity of labor was so completely destroyed by the labor of the Chinese, the Japanese, or woman in British Columbia is going to do chin's work, and once the Oriental gets a grip on any industry, the white man will no longer engage in it. Foolish prejudice, you will say; but it is a prejudice which we must face, because it cannot be eradicated.

It is well within the mark to say that there are 15,000,000 acres of agricultural lands in British Columbia. We have boasted of our efforts to people the vacant lands of the Northwest with a desirable class of settlers, but their is a limit to the unsettled area of the Northwest. The hon. member for St. Antoine, division of Montreal (Mr. Amos) made a calculation in this House during the session of 1905 to the effect that at the then rate of alienating the public domain, there would be no further lands available for settlement in 1910. I am not particularly enamored of settling authority on Northwest matters, but there is sufficient in the statement to warrant the conclusion that some other vacant spots must be made available in the near future if the good work of taking hold of our own people who may be unfortunate through no fault of their own, is to continue, and by settling them on the land they are given an opportunity to become something worth while.

Again, British Columbia is the most attractive field for this work; but allow it to be filled up with Orientals and these people might as well starve at home as starve in British Columbia, because there won't be room for both, and the yellow man has through thousands of years of patient trying, learned how to keep a white man from advancing to keep a white man from advancing.

With coal measures sufficient to supply the world for centuries, with the greatest compact area of merchantable timber on the American continent, with mines which have already produced 500,000,000 of dollars, and the mineral area has scarcely been touched, the fisheries whose annual revenue is from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000, and which are only in the initial stages of development, with agricultural and fruit lands much more extensive than the mountainous character of the country would indicate, and which offer compensation for physical disadvantages, by yielding far more per acre than land anywhere else in Canada, with millions of acres of pulp wood, with petroleum deposits, whose extent cannot yet be determined, and with inexhaustible measures of iron ore, all inviting capital and industry, with all those advantages, together with a climate, which easily reaches the white man's ideal, is it any wonder that we who live in British Columbia and get enthused over its possibilities and possibilities, should be anxious to keep this province for our own race? Let us develop it. Let us build up a country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and people it, not with an unassimilable rabble of different races and color, but by strong white men, proud of the country in which they live, and prouder still, that under the old flag that condition will be such as to enable them to maintain the land for themselves, their children, and their children's children.

Mr. J. B. Kennedy (New Westminster), who brought the discussion to a conclusion, said: Mr. Speaker, there has been so much said on this question already, the subject has been so well handled by the different speakers who have addressed the House, that there is very little left for me to say. As some of you will remember, when the treaty was submitted to the House for ratification last session, I gave my views on the question, as I thought, very plainly and briefly. There was a very thin House at the time, and a great many of the members do not know yet that I said anything. I have been asked to-day how it was that nothing was said on this question last session, and I notice that the Conservative papers in British Columbia made a point of declaring that the solid seven Liberals from British Columbia sat mute when the treaty was before the House. They evidently did not know either that I said anything or they did not choose to know. However, if any one doubts what I said is to be found in the Hansard of last session, page 1248.

However, as there were so few present then, I may be pardoned if I repeat a little what I said, and I do not think that it will hurt any one to hear it the second time. We in British Columbia feel very keenly on this matter. Some people have the idea that we are simply making an agitation for political purposes; but I think I can show before I am through that I at least have not been influenced in any shape or form by any such motive in the stand I have always taken. I went to British Columbia in 1877. There were not so many Chinese then as there are now and very few Japanese, but there was a very curious conglomeration of different colors from the South Sea Islands as well as from China. When I went out, I found it necessary to work as a common laborer, but that was not very troublesome to me because I was brought up on a farm, and I was one of those settlers who took the first job that came along. I had to compete

with Chinamen, and I speak from experience when I say that at that time any white laborer going to that country and having nothing before him but the work of his hands to depend on, would think it a very good place to get out of as fast as he could. I would not have stayed there long if I had not thought that I was able for something better than ordinary day labor and that it would not be very long before I got beyond it. I was right in my surmise. I have been thirty years in that country, and after the first few months I became myself an employer of labor, and I had, in conjunction with some of my fellow men with whom I was in partnership, to employ Chinese labor, but I always made it a point to employ white men whenever I could get them and keep the Chinese out, and I have followed out that principle and policy ever since, and I am convinced that we could very easily get all the white labor we required if every one would act on that principle. But there are so many large corporations and so many people anxious to make money and so many people who are always talking about the necessity of cheap labor, that white labor has a very poor chance. I must answer all the questions, and only one answer I have—white labor is being degraded labor. But there are so many of these people who will give preference to cheap labor, that the Chinamen nearly always get plenty of work while the poor white man is obliged to go somewhere else to look for it.

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## Dixi Ross Old Year SATURDAY BARGAIN.

### CANNED FRUIT

The famous DEL MONTE brand Peaches, Pears and Apricots, SATURDAY ONLY, PER TIN, 30c.

Don't forget to leave your order for GOOSE OR TURKEY for your New Year's Day Dinner.

## DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Up-to-Date Grocers.

1316 Government Street.

## Trevor Keene

AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER

Sale rooms, 77 and 79 Douglas St.

## Sales Conducted

TREVOR KEENE - Auctioneer

Tel. A742.

## AUCTION SALE

### Retiring from Business

W. JONES, AUCTIONEER, instructed by E. LANDSBERG, will sell by auction on the premises

43 JOHNSON STREET.

the entire valuable stock, including Unredeemed Pledges, Jewelry of every description, Watches, Musical and Optical goods, Sextants, Antiques, Oriental Brasses, Guns, Pistols, Antique Swords, Indian Curios, Show Cases, etc. Sale commencing Saturday, 14th inst., at 1:30 p. m., continuing at 7:30 p. m. and every successive day till the stock is sold out.

## Messrs. Williams & Janion

Duly instructed by MR. A. L. STURGEON, will sell by

### PUBLIC AUCTION

ON—TUESDAY, DEC. 31st, At 2 p. m.,

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

The auctioneer, Stewart Williams

### WE BUY AND SELL

If you have SECOND-HAND FURNITURE AND EFFECTS to sell or want to buy, it will pay you to see us.

W. C. KERR, 710 Yates St. Est. 1886. 3 Doors Above Douglas. Look us up for first-class AIR-TIGHT HEATERS AND STOVES.

## Coal Coal Coal

J. KINCHAM & CO.

VICTORIA AGENTS FOR

New Wellington

Coal

MINED BY THE NANAIMO

COLLIERIES

At Current Rates

SHED NUT CO., Large

size. A good fuel for Cook

Stoves and Baseburners.

Also BANFF ANTHRACITE.

Telephone 647.

OFFICE: 34 BROAD STREET.

## Sweeping Reductions in Ranges Lasts Until December 31st.

	Reg. Price.	Sale Price.
"HER MAJESTY" RANGE (with warming closet).....	\$65.00	\$47.50
"HER MAJESTY" RANGE (without closet).....	\$50.00	\$39.50
Guaranteed satisfactory. They are asbestos lined and are manufactured by the Buck Stove Company, Brantford, Ont.		
	Reg. Price.	Sale Price.
"BLACK BEAUTY," steel range with high shelf.....	\$16.00	\$14.50

B. C. HARDWARE CO.,

COR. YATES & BROAD STS.

Phone 82. P. O. Box 682.

## SATURDAY SPECIALS

The famous SAVOY Brand of PORK AND BEANS, 2 large tins..... 25c.  
BAYLES' HORSE RADISH AND TOMATO KETCHUP (a very happy combination), per bottle..... 20c.  
SANTA BARBARA WALNUTS, per lb..... 25c.  
LARGE NARVEL ORANGES, per doz..... 25c.  
A FEW NICE BOXES APPLES, per box..... \$1.25

The West End Grocery Co. Ltd.

Phone 88.

42 Government Street.

A FEW NICE PLUMP CHICKENS.

## POTATOES POTATOES

For a good cooking or baking article we have them at

\$1.50 PER 100 LBS.

SYLVESTER FEED CO., 709 YATES.

## PETER McQUADE & SON

IMPORTERS OF

Ship Chandlery, Plough Steel, Wire Rope Galvanized, Cotton and Wool Waste, Launch Supplies, Gasoline, Motor and 74 per cent.

1214 (78) Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.

## SURVEY WORK AT ALBERNI

### SEVEN MILES REMAIN TO BE LOCATED

Popularity of A. C. Brewer, M. P. P., in His Constituency—Debate Held on Women Suffrage

(Special Correspondence of the Times)

Alberni, Dec. 26.—The C. P. R. survey camp is now located on the old Tinkley homestead, two miles from town. Efforts are being put forth to complete the locating survey to deep water before the end of the year, but it is hardly expected that this will be accomplished, as there are some seven miles of the route to be laid out yet.

Debate on Women Suffrage.

At the last semi-monthly debate, held under the auspices of the Alberni Social Club, the subject was "Women Suffrage." The leaders on the affirmative side were W. H. Marcon and A. French, while the views of those opposed to it were set forth by R. J. Burde and C. M. Pineo. The three judges selected to decide which side expressed their opinions with most logic, gave their award to the negative leaders. Thereafter the debate became general, and when put to a general vote of the meeting the motion in favor of extending the suffrage to the ladies was carried by the casting vote of the chairman, J. M. Motion. The next debate will take place on the 10th of January, and the subject will be the rival advantages of town or country life.

Descriptive Lecture.

On the 18th inst. W. Roff delivered the concluding portion of his lecture, descriptive of his recent tour round the world, on this occasion dealing with his experiences in Australia, China and the Philippines. Mr. Roff's well-expressed descriptions and graceful peroration kept the close attention of the audience, which tendered him a hearty vote of thanks at the close.

Popular M. P. P.

H. C. Brewer, M. P. P., accompanied by J. C. McIntosh, Liberal organizer for the province, visited Alberni on three days of last week, coming in from the Englishman's river portion of the district, where he had also been visiting. The gentlemen met the Liberals of the district on the 29th inst.

ANOTHER GONE.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 26.—Henry C. Kimbich, a broker, late to-day filed a petition in involuntary bankruptcy in the United States District court. His liabilities were given at \$27,267.81, which is accompanied, respectively, while the assets are placed at \$25,599.

ON FIVE CHARGES.

Almonte, Ont., Dec. 26.—Bill Farrell, a notorious character, was to-day taken to Perth to stand trial on five charges, three of them assault, one disorderly conduct, and one escaping from custody. Farrell escaped from custody two months ago, and returning on Christmas Eve stirred up a lively time.



**MOGUL**  
Egyptian Cigarettes  
(Cork Tips)  
15c Per Box

## WHY B. C. SHOULD BE WHITE MAN'S LAND

(Continued from page 10.)

day read a copy of a contract that had been made with both the Canadian Pacific railway and coal company whereby a certain number of these men are brought out for a given time by a certain company. The men are never consulted in this matter at all, the business is all done with the company, the wages are paid to the company and the employers in this country do not know whether these men receive any wages or not. As I told the House last session, if an employer of labor wants a number of Chinese or Japanese, he does not engage them individually but goes to a boss and employs so many men at a certain wage, and he knows nothing about the wages they receive or if they receive any. I consider that slavery to a certain extent, and something that should not exist in this country of ours which has always made a boast that we never had slavery here. What chance has a white laborer to live as a white man should and compete with men like these? It is all very well for clergymen and philanthropists to talk about what should be done for the laborers and what the laboring classes should do, how they should be elevated and made to live a higher and better life than they do. How can they do that if they have to compete with men who live as the Chinamen and Japanese live. Let any one, as I said last session, follow a number of these Chinese and Japanese to their homes and see how they live and then ask himself if any white man could compete with men like them and keep a family, or even clothe himself decently, and live as a white man should. It is utterly impossible. I do not know better how to bring this matter home to the members of this House than by giving them a few examples near home. Most of us are acquainted with the city of Hull across the river from Ottawa. If you go to Hull you will find that most of the men of that city work for the E. B. Eddy concern. Let us suppose for a moment that that concern was manned almost entirely by Japanese or Chinamen, then, where would Hull be? There would be no city, it would not be even a village. There would not be 100 houses in the whole place. The same thing would apply to any manufacturing town or city in the province of Ontario, or Quebec, Peterborough, Chatham, Guelph, Galt, Valleyfield, or even the large cities. Let Chinese or Japanese take the places of the men who are doing the unskilled labor in these towns and the people of the eastern provinces would soon realize that the people of British Columbia have good grounds for the objection they make to the importation of Orientals in the large numbers that we are now receiving. Many people have the idea that white laborers cannot be obtained out there. They cannot be obtained until we get rid of the others, because the presence of the Chinese and Japanese there has degraded labor to a certain extent; cheap labor is always degraded labor, and until we are willing to pay white labor decent wages, so that the man can live as they should, we cannot expect many to go to the country.

Those who drew up the treaty with Japan evidently did not think of the difference that exists between the two nations, Great Britain and Japan. I pointed this out last session. Japan has a very large population but has no outside colonies of her own to which she can send her surplus population. Great Britain, on the other hand, has many large colonies which can absorb all her surplus population, and I do not think that Britain should have made any such treaty as the one she did make with Japan, the very first article of which recites:

"The subjects of each of the two high contracting parties shall have liberty to enter, travel or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other contracting party and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property."

They might well have changed or omitted that clause. It certainly would have been a very great benefit to all the other colonies as well as to British Columbia. We are told in some quarters that British Columbia can look nowhere else for trade than to the Orient, China and Japan. We do considerable business with other countries. A great deal of lumber is cut in British Columbia and I do not think so much of it is shipped to either Japan or China. It goes to Australia, South America and Mexico. I noticed the other day in the Labor Gazette that Mr. William White, second vice-president of the Canadian Pacific railway who was in Vancouver, made the following statement:

"It is the intention of the company to reserve sites for grain elevators on the Vancouver waterfront. This idea is being kept in view in the yard improvements now being carried out, as it is impossible to tell what effect the building of the Panama canal may have on the export movement of wheat from the prairie provinces. One result may be that the very large percentage of the grain may seek an outlet via Vancouver instead of reaching Liverpool market via the St. Lawrence river route. Under these circumstances we have felt justified in making provisions for future contingencies. If the grain from a big area of the Canadian west can be hauled here and loaded on steamers, making the passage of the Panama canal and landing it in Liverpool, only one transshipment being involved, as compared with elevator charges for transshipment at Fort William and Montreal—I say if this can be done more cheaply via Vancouver, then the business is bound to come this way."

The officials of the Canadian Pacific railway may be credited with a good deal of far sightedness in business matters, and I think they have seen a good way ahead in relation to this question. They have shown us that the ports of British Columbia are not obliged to look to Japan and China for their business. But even if they had, I would say that no matter how important the business of China and Japan may be to Canada, better that we should lose that business than allow our country to be filled with aliens, and our own laboring classes driven back to this end of the definition. Who would be most benefited by this Oriental commerce? None

## You Need These!

### WIRE AND COCOA DOOR MATS

THERE IS NOTHING IN THE MAT LINE that can beat the Wire Mat in protecting the house from muddy shoes of children and grown folks. These Mats are made of best galvanized steel wire, peculiarly woven, so that although you may roll it up like a piece of carpet it will, when in use, remain perfectly flat as a mat, with no curled corners to trip those who trample it.

WIRE MATS, size 16 in. x 24 in., at, each.....\$1.25	WIRE MATS, size 22 in. x 36 in., at, each.....\$2.50
WIRE MATS, size 18 x 30 in., at, each.....\$1.75	WIRE MATS, size 26 in. x 48 in., at, each.....\$4.00

### THE BEST QUALITY COCOA DOOR MATS.

SKELETON DOOR MATS, in several sizes, ranging in price, from \$1.50 down to .85c.	HEAVY COCOA MATS—Fine wear resisting kinds, Many sizes ranging in price from \$4 down to.....\$9c.
SUPERIOR QUALITY THIN COCOA MATS—A fine lot of best quality cocoa mats, Thin, Good, Low in price, at, each, \$5.50 down to.....\$1.25	WOOL BORDERED COCOA MATS—A great stock of these in several sizes, at, from, each, \$2.75 down to.....\$1.25

## NEED A WINTER FLOOR COVERING? Put Linoleum on Your Kitchen Floor Now

Fall and Winter seasons mean "Mud" and much worry for the housewife who likes to keep the floor clean and nice. It is so much easier to clean and to keep clean the kitchen floor if it is covered with oilcloth or linoleum, and it costs so little that every kitchen floor should be covered. Get "FIRST QUALITY," and get it here, and you'll never regret the outlay.



PRINTED LINOLEUMS, range in price up from, per square yard.....40c.	INLAID LINOLEUMS, at per square yard, \$1.50, \$1.25 and.....\$1.00
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## A WORD TO VISITING HOUSEKEEPERS

Strangers in the city are invited to make a tour of inspection through this establishment. Every artistic housekeeper will see beautiful pieces that she would like to own and there are innumerable special offerings to be profited by. If purchases are decided upon we have facilities for safe packing to go any distance—but, every visitor is welcome to come and just look. Come in and feel at home.

## WEILER BROS.

Complete Home Furnishers. Victoria

## Are You Building a Boat.

IF SO, WE AGAIN REMIND YOU THAT WE HAVE THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THE CITY OF

Galvanized and Brass Boat Fittings  
Galvanized Bolts and Log Screws  
Galvanized and Copper Nails  
Copper Paint and Enamel Paint

## E. B. MARVIN & CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS,

74 WHARF STREET.

but a few capitalists. It is all very well for the Manufacturers' Association to talk in this way, but they care nothing for the welfare of the laboring classes of the Dominion at large.

Now, we have heard to-day some reference to statements by political leaders. I am not going to give one party much more credit than the other in their attitude on this matter, although the present government have done what no Conservative government ever did, in that they have raised the head tax on Chinese to \$500. I only wish we could get the government to do the same thing to the Japanese. But both political leaders seem to be a little shy on this question. Why, I can hardly understand. It is not very long since nearly all the writers in the religious press of the country took strong ground against anything being done to keep these people out of Canada; but I notice that a great change has taken place within a year or two. I notice that a change has taken place in the Presbyterian church to which I myself belong; and if anyone will take the trouble to look at the Presbyterian record of last October or November, he will see a sensible article written in a very different spirit from that of the articles which used to appear in the same paper. I think that a similar change is going in in all the denominations. They are now beginning to see exactly how the question stands, they are beginning to realize that the people of British Columbia have a substantial grievance, and one that is well worthy their consideration.

I do not think it is much use to take up more time of the House. This question has been thoroughly well discussed, arguments have been advanced from many different standpoints, and I think by this time the House must be convinced that British Columbia has a grievance, and that the members of that province are justified in trying to force the government to take some action.

### EXHIBITION FIRE

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 26.—Fire of unknown origin at Pine Beach, near the west boundary of the Jamestown exposition grounds, early to-day destroyed many frame structures, including several small hotels, with a loss between \$5,000 and \$30,000.

### PHELPS SPRANG ALEAK.

With every man of the crew taking his turn at the pumps and all on board in an exhausted condition, the American clipper ship, Erskine M. Phelps, from Seattle for Honolulu, put back to San Francisco yesterday in a badly battered and leaking condition. One of the finest sailing ships afloat and about the fleet of the American clipper craft, this staunch vessel was unable to cope successfully with the terrific gales and hurricane which have beset the Pacific ocean for the last few weeks.

The Phelps is owned by Eastern capitalists and is the sister ship of the Arthur Sewall, which has been given up for lost. The vessel was built by Arthur Sewall & Co., of Bath, Me., and has a capacity of 2,175 tons.

### ELEPHANT KILLS CHIEF OFFICER.

While the Quilque was lying at Esquimaux, an elephant on board ship seized the chief officer, William H. Emmett, and threw him down the hold, causing injuries from which he died.